REGISTERED No. 1—1877

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,797.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY. APRIL 20, 1877.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.............. As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | 5 | 0 |
| Second do. | 2 | 8 |
| Third do. | 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 0 | 2½ As. |

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ............Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................. ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SHIPPING.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander Wm. Crowder, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander Wm. Crowder, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

*For extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |
| | | Including Wines | Without food. |

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,063 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain James Shaw, will sail on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,054 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 19th May,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,190 Tons register, 300 H. P, nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to
KING, KING & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 10th April 1877.

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ITALIA, Capt. Js. Donaldson, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May. She will be followed by the—

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
TO NAPLES .......................Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ...................Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ITALIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

## WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an EUROPEAN as MANAGER or ASSISTANT in a place of business. Has had ten years' experience in Mercantile and Trading Houses generally. Is also up to Newspaper work, either as Manager or Sub-Editor. Satisfactory references, and all other particulars furnished on application to "X. Y. Z.," care of the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. | MALWA | 2933 | 450 | P. S. Tomlin | 23rd Apr. |
| — | NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | A. E. Barlow | 30th do. |
| S. | ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 7th May. |
| — | THIBET | 2593 | 400 | G. F. Cates | 14th do. |
| S. | SURAT | 3141 | 530 | G. C. Burne | 21st do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 30th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 350 | Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M. |
| BANGALORE | 2063 | 500 | Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M. |
| AVOCA | 1482 | 250 | Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M. |

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superinteent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, a first class square Piano, a handsome English built Victoria Phaeton and a powerful Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete, Aden Cow and Calf, etc., at Bandora Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, piano, carriage, horse, harness, cow and calf, etc., etc., of R. Pile, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, porcelainware and plants of various kind, at Colaba Depot.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of Dr. C. Codrington, the same consisting of blackwood carved round tables, side boards, tea poys, towel horses, camp and dining tables, chairs, hat stand, hanging argand lamps, harmonium best music box, playing 8 airs, plated dish cover, tea sets, cruet frames, plated candlesticks, crockery ware and cooking utensils, saddle and bridles, garden and carpenter's tools, a best selection of various kinds of plants in pots &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ............ Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN..............................Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE IRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.
ENGRAVINGS.

A LARGE and well selected new consignment of the above just received of which inspection is invited.

Picture Framing done to order in the best style by experienced workmen.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

LONDON.—Just received a number of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of various parts of London. Unmounted, size 7 by 4½, 10 Annas each ; per dozen, Rs. 7.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.

A LARGE quantity of coloured and embossed SCRAPS for cutting out and filling odd corners of Albums just to hand ; on sheets, each sheet containing about a dozen Scraps, per sheet, 8 Annas ; per dozen sheets, all different, Rs. 5.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 21st APRIL.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION !

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
AND
OPERA COMPANY
WILL PRODUCE, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S
ERRONEOUSLY SUCCESSFUL DRAMATIC CANTATA,
TRIAL BY JURY,
WITH FULL CHORUS,
BY
GENTLEMAN AMATEURS.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI-BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN,

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamers call.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, as above on TUESDAY, the 1st May 1877, at 4 P.M. She will also take Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez, &c., for transfer to the Company's London Line Steamer AGRA at Aden.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL.

PASSENGERS per above Steamer are requested to be on board not later than 11-30 A. M. TO-MORROW, as she will sail at NOON punctually.

All heavy baggage should be sent off To-day.

The Company's Steam Launch will run between the Apollo Bunder and the steamer from 9 o'clock To-morrow Morning for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

S. S. SEVERN FROM RANGOON.—CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of this Steamer, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to us for signature, and to SEND OFF BOATS forthwith to receive their respective GOODS as they come to hand.

Captain Skinner will not be accountable for the condition of any package after it leaves the steamer's Deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 19th April 1877.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held TO-DAY at 3 P. M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th April 1877.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Budoir Grand PIANOFORTE by Collard and Collard, in first rate order, and very little used. Patent Repeater, nice Touch, and sweet Tone.

For immediate sale good bargain. Apply to the MANAGER of the *Bombay Gazette.*

JUBILEE MEETING.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY will be held in the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, on TUESDAY, 24th April. REV. GEO. BOWEN will occupy the Chair. The Report for the past year will be read and the Meeting addressed by various Ministers and Laymen. Tea will be served at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission by Tickets (FREE) which may be had on application to THE SECRETARY at the Depository, Dhobie Talao.

NEW CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.
IN THE PRESS AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.
*One Volume demy 8vo., 250 pp.*
THE NEW
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

And FORMS, with the ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the High Court and the AMENDED LETTERS PATENT prefixed with an Index, and *interleaved for Notes.*

*,* Orders may now be registered.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE CHURCH OF THIBET,
AND THE
HISTORICAL ANALOGIES OF BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

A Lecture delivered before the Students' Literary and Scientific Society.

BY
W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.,
Principal of the Elphinstone College.

THACKER, VINING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

*In the Press.*
SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE *HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE,*
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
BY "H."

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Bilious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras ; Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 7th May 1877, about 35 Candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of COFFEE, BEESWAX, IVORY and DAMMER will also be sold.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 Candies each or less at the request of the intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees, or in Chuckrums, at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit, and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resale, without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

7. The Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 5th April 1877.

*Now Ready.*
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
BY ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
*SURGEON DENTIST,*
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, an Upper-storied, airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. Rent Rs. 120. Apply to EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, one of the Trustees, Bombay Municipality. 17th April 1877.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY desires to accompany a Lady to ENGLAND or take CHARGE of one or two CHILDREN on the voyage. Address to "R. H.," No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED, a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of CHAMPAGNE of the MONTEBELLO VINTAGE. Quarts, Rs. 33 ; Pints, Rs. 18. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

A LADY is anxious to SECURE a PASSAGE to ENGLAND for her NURSE who has made several voyages and understands the CARE of CHILDREN, and whom she can, therefore, confidently recommend. Address "D. G.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, TWO NATIVE CLERKS, good HAND-WRITING. Salary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. Address "N. C.," Office of this Paper.

THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION will hold an OPEN-AIR SERVICE for NATIVES, at 5-30 THIS EVENING, near the QUEEN'S STATUE.

## BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.

Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS :
Folding Chairs :
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly of first-rate quality,
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Currie Powder and Paste,
Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce.

Infants' & Invalids' Foods :
Nursery Lamps and Appliances :
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES :
LUNCHEON BASKETS :
Pocket Canteens and Dram Flasks :
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX,
COURIER AND HAND BAGS,
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks
STATIONERY :
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes ; Pommades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY :—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels ;
BYCULLA :—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels ;
POONA :—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

THE Gentleman Taster to the ROYAL HOUSE has again purchased from us for the use of THE EMPRESS OF INDIA a parcel of our first growth CLARETS, selected by our Mr. Cutler.

The following is a list of some of our Clarets direct from our own BORDEAUX CELLARS :—

| | Cash. | | | | Credit. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 doz. Qts. | | 2 doz. Pts. | | 1 doz. Qts. | | 2 doz. Pts. | |
| | Rs | a. | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. |
| MEDOC, an excellent cup wine | 11 | 8 | ... | | 12 | 0 | ... | |
| ST. ESTEPHE, a sound agreeable breakfast wine. | 14 | 0 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 16 | 8 |
| CANTENAC, a very superior breakfast wine | 15 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 8 |
| ST. JULIEN, an excellent dinner wine | 17 | 12 | 19 | 12 | 18 | 8 | 20 | 8 |
| LAROSE, a fine full-bodied dinner wine | 20 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 21 | 8 | 23 | 8 |
| RAUZAN, a most delicious after dinner wine | 26 | 4 | ... | | 27 | 8 | ... | |
| MOUTON, an unsurpassed after dinner wine | 31 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 32 | 8 | 34 | 8 |

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

11th April 1877.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
AND TRAVELLERS
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT
BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Deck Suits..........10 to | 15 8 |
| Overland Suits | 25 0 |
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| Overcoats and Ulsters from..........35 to | 65 0 |
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| Pyjamas | 3 0 |
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| Gents' Cotton Socks, doz | 8 8 |
| Warm do ,, | 15 8 |
| Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to | 6 8 |
| Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz | 13 8 |
| Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz | 9 0 |
| Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to | 12 8 |
| Heather Merino do. 6-8 to | 12 8 |
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| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Travelling Caps | 4 8 |
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| Travelling Hats | 4 8 |
| Cardigan Jackets, very warm..........9-8 to | 12 8 |
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| Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds..........10 to | 10 5 |
| *Resais* or Quilts | 5 8 |
| Ladies' Wool Shawls | 22 0 |
| Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks........12-8 to | 23 0 |
| Solid Leather do | 49 0 |
| Extra Large do | 75 0 |
| Black Hide Bags | 11 8 |
| Extra large do | 24 0 |
| Gladstone Bags | 35 0 |
| Ladies' Hand Bags | 7 8 |
| Travelling Writing Cases fitted | 11 4 |
| Gents' Bags, fitted complete | 72 0 |
| Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete | 58 8 |
| Gents' Dressing Cases | 11 8 |
| Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to | 30 0 |
| Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes..........5 to | 6 0 |

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Courier Bags......9-8 to | 12 8 |
| Money Belts ......2-8 to | 6 8 |
| Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to | 4 4 |
| Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to | 22 8 |
| Air Pillows | 5 0 |
| Travelling do | 1 8 |
| English Feather do | 7 8 |
| Do. Horse Hair do | 7 8 |
| Folding Camp Beadsteads | 32 8 |
| Cork Mattrasses | 19 8 |
| Cotton do | 15 0 |
| Rug Straps........1-8 to | 2 8 |
| Waterproof Coats | 10 0 |
| 60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting | 6 0 |
| 42-Inch White Waterproof | 4 8 |
| Linen Faced Collars doz.. | 0 12 |
| Linen Faced Cuffs per doz. | 1 8 |
| Linen Cuffs per doz | 13 8 |
| Linen Collars ......doz. | 6 0 |
| Cambric Handkerchiefs ,, | 5 5 |
| Warm Gloves | 1 0 |
| Children's Gloves ....1 to | 1 8 |
| Mits | 1 8 |
| Mufflers | 2 12 |
| Pins, Scarf | 1 0 |
| Sailors' Knot........1-8 to | 3 0 |
| Windsors for Bow or Ring..........1-8 to | 4 0 |
| Gents' Canvas Shoes | 2 12 |
| Gents' Slippers | 2 8 |
| Ladies' Shoes | 2 12 |

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| China Bath Slippers | 1 8 |
| Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from | 11 4 |
| Pocket Filters | 2 12 |
| Air Tight Uniform cases | 23 2 |
| Sponge Bags | 1 8 |
| Sponges | 3 8 |
| Soap Boxes | 1 8 |
| Smelling Salts, per bottle | 2 8 |
| Aromatic Vinegar per bot | 2 0 |
| Tooth Brush Guards | 0 10 |
| Do. Brushes | 0 10 |
| Nail Do | 0 12 |
| Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to | 12 8 |
| Razors, Ivory Handles | 3 2 |
| Do. Strops......3-8 to | 4 0 |
| Nail Scissors......1-8 to | 1 8 |
| Briar Root Pipes | 1 12 |
| Tobacco Pouches | 1 8 |
| Champagne Taps | 8 8 |
| Pocket Knives | 2 8 |
| Marine Soap, 3 cakes for | 0 12 |
| Shaving do Stick | 1 0 |
| Lloyd's Euxesis | 1 4 |
| Oriental Tooth Paste | 1 8 |
| Fragrant Florelline | 1 8 |
| Luggage Labels, per doz. | 0 12 |
| Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus | 12 8 |
| Overland Chairs best Beach..........5-8 to | 12 8 |

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE,
WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief ; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Julien | Qts. | Rs. | 9 | per doz. |
| Lormont | Pts. | ,, | 7 | ,, |
| Haut Margaux | Pts. | ,, | 7 | ,, |
| Chateau Belair | Pts. | ,, | 8 | ,, |
| Chablis and Barsac | Pts. | ,, | 9 | ,, |
| Haut Barsac | Qts. | ,, | 16 | ,, |
| BRANDY—L. Béchadés | Qts. | ,, | 18 | ,, |
| CHAMPAGNES—Carte Blanche, A Collin | Qts. | ,, | 30 | ,, |
| DUTCH VALKER BEER | Qts. | ,, | 4 | ,, |

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## SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
*ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.*

THE enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. Sample Cases we have received. The Price, duty paid, is as follows :—

| Credit. | | Cash. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. |
| 16 | 0 per Dozen. | 15 | 12 |

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

## NOTICES.

None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.

CASH'S FRILLING.
THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR
LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.
SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Soaps, Violet 128, Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, &c., 96, Strand and Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldi Rose.

*For Sale at this Office.*

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS,
SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for
EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTA, &c.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, Kings Cross Road, London.

THE CELEBRATED FOOD SOLVENT.
DR. FARR'S LIME JUICE & PEPSINE,
A PERFECT REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH DISORDERS
ALSO FOR
HEARTBURN, SPASMS, GOUT, &c.

TESTIMONIAL.

2 Rosslyn Terrace, Hampstead, London.
27th September 1876.

My Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to bear Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation of Lime Juice and Pepsine, in cases of Indigestion and other distressing affections of the Stomach. I do not hesitate to recommend it as a most efficient and valuable Restorative.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
CHARLES J. F. RENTON,
Surgeon,
Secretary to the Royal Infirmary, and formerly of H. M. Ship Dreadnought.

To be had of all Wholesale and retail Chemists throughout the World. Sold in bottles. 1s 1½d, 2s 9d., 4s 6d, and 11s. Sold Proprietors and Manufacturers, ROYLE & Co., 67 Barbican, London, E.C.

Agents :—TEACHER & Co. LIMITED
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.

ELECTIONS take place in June and December.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a year, which includes all extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution :—

Captain O. Bourdillon, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Khelapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. C.v. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras, India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Grey Australian Gelding, 15-3 high, 8 years, a very handsome and well mannered horse, a perfect charger with all arms, and has been regularly used as a cavalry charger from the time of his being purchased from the stables at Calcutta, Rs. 1,000.

A well-bred Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-1½ high, a well broken charger, and goes in single harness, with dogcart and English harness in good order, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 14-1 high, aged, has been regularly ridden as a charger and carries a lady, can carry 14 stone, Rs. 560.

A powerful Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, has been constantly ridden with Troops and goes well in a dogcart, Rs 600.

A bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness, with a Buggy in good order and a set of Brown Leather Brass Mounted Harness, turnout, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-1½ high, a splendid mover and would make a first-class cross-country horse, Rs. 600.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-2½ high, with excellent paces and promises to make a showy buggy or dogcart horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Dun country Ponies, 6 years, 13-2 high, go exceedingly well in harness, Rs. 500.

A pair of Black Ponies, 6 years, 12-2 high, go well in double harness, Rs. 400.

A very high caste Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast and active under saddle, and a most promising horse for the Turf, Rs. 500.

A well-bred and very handsome Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-1 high, up to 13 stone, a first-rate mover in either saddle or harness, Rs. 550.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th April 1877.

## NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. Towers and Sons, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

NOTICE.—THE MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT will be TRANSFERRED from the Accountant General's Office in the Secretariat to the Paper Currency Office in Rampart Row from MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, inclusive.

Applicants for Money Orders should turn to the right hand, after entering the Currency Office, the Money Order Counter will then be facing them.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Accountant General.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

THE TEMPLAR IN INDIA,
A BI-MONTHLY PAPER
DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Mensem........................... 8 Annas.
Per Annum ............................ 6 Rupees.

For Advertising Rates, &c., &c., apply to MANAGER, Templar in India, No. 155, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! ! NOTICE ! ! !

LADIES' STRAW HATS and BONNETS cleaned and altered to the Latest Fashion by
MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ladies' own Material made up at very Moderate Charges and to the Latest Fashion.

OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION HALL,
BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

THE following CARRIAGES are for sale :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Broughams, | English and Country Built. | |
| Open Carriages, | do. | do. |
| Mail Phaetons, | do. | do. |
| Buggies, | do. | do. |
| Park Phaetons, | do. | do. |

A very handsome Brake.
Dogcarts, country built.
Landaus, do.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, at 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 7th Idem, viz :—

That Clause 115 of the Articles of Association be amended by deleting the words "The persons for the time being, forming the Firm of Messrs. Remington and Company, shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers," and inserting immediately after the word "Treasurers" the following words,—"but they shall be liable to be removed from Office by a Resolution of a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and in the Matter of the OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, (in Liquidation)

Upon hearing Messrs. ARDESIR and HORMUSJEE, Solicitors for the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, and upon reading the Call Order dated the 27th day of July 1876 ; the order dated the 28th day of July 1876, directing service of the said Call Order and Notice of Call ; the affidavit of Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta verifying such service, sworn herein on the 17th of August last ; the affidavit of Jamsetjee Pestonjee verifying publication of the said Call Order, sworn on the 9th day of September last ; and the affidavit of Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, sworn herein on the 5th day of April instant : IT IS ORDERED that the several persons named in the second column of the schedule to this Order, being respectively Contributories of the said Company, do on or before the 23rd of April 1877, PAY to the Liquidators of the said Company, at their Office, at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the several sums of money set opposite to their respective names in the sixth column of the said schedule, such sums being the amounts due from the said several persons respectively in respect of the Call of Rs. 50 per share made by the said Call Order dated the 27th day of July 1876, together with interest on the same at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the date of this order until payment.—Dated this 6th day of April 1877.

C. SARGENT.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.
3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for out-stations ; Commission allowed, Rs. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :
1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgerry Hill.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
7—Kakoobhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbaw Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

GENUINE ASSAM TEAS.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
H. J. MEYERS & CO.'S (CALCUTTA)
CELEBRATED TEAS FROM
ASSAM, CACHAR, DARJEELING, AND KANGRA VALLEY.

MESSRS. H. J. MEYER & Co. having an extensive stock of these REALLY FINE TEAS, they are always in a position to supply direct, or through their Agents, any quantity from a 1 lb. Packet to 80 lb. Chests, and having their own Agency in London, they are prepared to execute Orders for Friends at Home at the actual additional charge for Freight and Clearing, and Teas can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of all further expenses.

*All Orders to be covered by a Remittance.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE | 1 lb. lead packet.. | Rs. | 3-1 | per lb |
| FLOWERY PEKOE | 1 and 2 ,, ,, | ,, | 2-4 | ,, |
| ORANGE PEKOE | 1 and 2 ,, ,, | ,, | 1-14 | ,, |
| PEKOE | 1 and 2 ,, ,, | ,, | 1-10 | ,, |
| PEKOE SOUCHONG | 1 and 2 ,, ,, | ,, | 1-6 | ,, |
| SOUCHONG | 1 and 2 ,, ,, | ,, | 1-4 | ,, |

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO DEALERS AND FOR QUANTITIES.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 19TH APRIL 1877.

CONSOLS yesterday morning recovered from 94⅜ to 94⅝ and French Rentes from 104½ to 104⅝, which, coming in conjunction with Reuter's telegram from Simla respecting Frontier affairs, gave a somewhat more hopeful tone to public opinion this morning. The later advices from Europe, however, hold out little prospect of a declaration of war between Russia and Turkey being much longer postponed, although the semi-official announcement from Berlin that the other Powers will endeavour to localise hostilities as much as possible may not be without a good effect.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, owing doubtless to the slightly better political feeling indicated by Consols, showed rather more steadiness. The sales reached 10,000 bales, and although spot prices were unchanged, arrival rates were firmer, private messages reporting Good Fair Dhollera, April-May shipment, via Cape, at 5d. per lb. In Manchester Piece Goods, too, showed a better feeling, although there was not much business doing. It is just posible that after the great depression of the past week we may see a little temporary improvement again; but should war be actually declared, it is scarcely probable that any reaction can be more than temporary, as the large stocks in Liverpool must continue to act as a drag on prices for some time to come.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands still at 11¼ cents., but July shipment is given at 11½ cents., an advance of ¼ cent. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

| | 1877. This week. | 1877. Last week. | 1876. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts.... | 5,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| Five days' do. ...... | 15,000 | 17,000 | 21,000 | 16,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 3,778,000 | ...... | 3,878,000 | 3,276,000 |

Coffee in London yesterday was unaltered as also Cocoanut Oil. Bombay Linseed has further advanced 1s. 6d., Calcutta 6d., Ferozepore Rapeseed 1s., and Calcutta 2s. per quarter.

At the usual weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, £265,000 were offered and all taken up by telegraph, £165,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 9·77d. and £100,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9·69d. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 9⅜d. received 19 per cent., and on Bombay 39 per cent. of the amounts applied for. These rates are somewhat lower than was generally expected on this side, and by some people this is interpreted as an indication that the worst of the monetary pressure here is now over. Exchange certainly is easier, and money is obtainable on more unfavourable terms, buyers of 60 days' sight drafts on Calcutta having come out at 97⅞ to 98 and of demand at par, while the Bank of Bombay is reported to have afforded accommodation to some of the Exchange Banks. All this has a better appearance and it is not improbable that the pressure may gradually relax somewhat. On the other hand however, the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have advanced their rates of interest and discount one per cent. to-day, and it would be premature to conclude that we are at once to see a return to the extreme ease which prevailed three weeks or a month ago.

Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, has advanced to 55d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 9⅜d. per rupee. As we pointed out yesterday, however, the demand for Silver must now become more limited as the export season draws towards a close.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a decidedly quieter feeling, the result of the comparatively moderate rates obtained for Council drafts coupled with the more hopeful view taken of politics on this side, and the news from Calcutta at the same time being somewhat more reassuring, the Banks became willing buyers and very indifferent sellers with a decline in rates of fully ⅛d. all round. Whether this may be taken as the commencement of a rapid reaction it is difficult to say. A number of people are unquestionably of that opinion and probably sellers will keep out of the market as much as possible with that view, but everything depends on money, and until we can see decided symptoms of renewed ease in this respect, there can be no feeling of certainty as to the course of Exchange, although at the present level a decline may be taken as pretty certain in the long run. We quote now:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand........ | 1s. 9½d. | per rupee. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...... | 1s. 9 13-16d. | ,, |
| Credits 3 months' sight........ | 1s. 9 15-16d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 months' sight........ | 1s. 10d. | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER is still quite unquotable. Some small transactions are reported to have taken place in Fours at Rs. 92, but for an amount there would neither be buyers nor sellers at the rate.

The SHARE MARKET has again been extremely quiet, and prices, where changed at all, are generally in favour of buyers. Banks are unaltered, as also are Land Companies. In Press shares we notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Mofussils and Scinde Press. Spinning and Weaving shares are weaker. Soonderdas are Rs. 50, Madras United Rs. 15, Dhurrumsey, Fleming, Khandeish and Nursey Rs. 10 per share lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 40 lower.

COTTON has been in decidedly improved request to-day, partly owing to the firmer accounts from Liverpool and partly to the downward tendency of Exchange. A fair business was done on the Green this morning at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but up-country agents have been by no means anxious sellers even at the improvement. Yesterday's receipts were 10,098 bales, making a total of 56,344 bales for the six days. We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Good Ginned Broach, | Ready......... | Rs. 194 | per Candy | f. p. |
| Good Omra | ,, ......... | 174 | ,, | ,, |
| F. G. F. do. | ,, ......... | 170 | ,, | ,, |
| G. F. do. | ,, ......... | 167 | ,, | ,, |
| Good Dhollera | May ......... | 175 | ,, | ,, |
| F. G. F. do. | ,, ......... | 170 | ,, | ,, |
| G. F. do. | ,, ......... | 168 | ,, | ,, |

FREIGHTS by steamer were very weak in the morning, and business was done for Liverpool at £1-12 16, but later on the Zante was withdrawn from berth, having been chartered Home from Kurrachee, and £1-15 is now the current quotation. By sailing ship there is a fair enquiry for Liverpool at £2 2-6 per ton by iron vessels.

PIECE GOODS continue extremely dull. Clearances from the Bazaar are small and generally affected at a daily concession in price, while from first hands there is virtually nothing doing.

COALS have been in strong request since receipt of the warlike telegrams to hand at noon. There are buyers of all descriptions at an advance of As. 4 per ton on yesterday's rates, but we have not heard of any actual business, there being few sellers.

## SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE BRIG KEERATA ROODRIN, 155 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Cochin (April 3rd), with a general cargo.

THE SHIP KILKERRAN, 1,199 tons, Captain C. Lowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (December 21st) with a general cargo of 1,638 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE S. S. SEVERN, 825 tons, Captain J. Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (April 7th), with a cargo of 11,675 bags rice and a quantity of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

THE SHIP CITY OF BOSTON, 1062 tons, Captain J. R. Crosby, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta (February 27th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Kr. Visrambboy Ebram.

THE SHIP EAST LOTHIAN, 1,380 tons, Captain A Hamilton, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Glasgow (December 25th), with a cargo of 1,789 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. COCONADA, 547, tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Sub. Lieut. W. A. Canop, Mr. Dhurrumsey Narron, and sixty-eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr. and Miss. Gell, Apoth. Church, and two hundred and ninety deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. C.'S S. S. NIZAM, 1,727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following cargo.—4 cases gold thread, 9 cases saffron, 499 packages piece goods, 76 bales twist, 19 packages provision, 5 cases umbrellas, 9 packages wine, 22 cases metal, 118 packages beads, 16 packages color, 600 bags pumice, 6 boxes specie, 890 boxes silver, and many other packages merchandise.

### ARRIVALS.

| Apr. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Keerata Roodrin ... | Nacoda ......... | Cochin, April 3. |
| | City of Boston...... | Crosby ......... | Calcutta, Feb 27. |
| | East Lothian ...... | Hamilton ......... | Glasgow, Dec 25. |
| 19 | Callipso (s) ...... | Sarra ......... | Trieste, March 25. |
| | Severn (s) ...... | Skinner......... | Rangoon, April 7. |
| | Nizam (s) ...... | Barlow ......... | Venice, March 23. |
| | Kilkerran ...... | Lowe ......... | Cardiff, Dec 21. |
| | Vingorla (s)...... | Gray ......... | Kurrachee, April 16. |
| | Pearl (s) ...... | McGregor...... | Mandvee, April 17. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Apr. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Good Hope (s)........ | Johnson ...... | Dunkirk. |
| | Coconada (s) ........ | Morris ...... | P Gulf via Kurrachee. |
| | Hindostan ........ | Belyea ...... | Calcutta. |
| | Aldergrove (s) ...... | Fullerton ...... | Liverpool. |

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Italian, to Liverpool.
Steamer Nizam, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Calipso, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Kashgar, to China, &c.
Steamer Travancore, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.

## CALCUTTA.

### ARRIVALS.

| April. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Timor (s)............... | Brown ......... | Madras, April 13. |
| | Indus (s) ............... | Shallard ......... | Southampton, March 9 |

### DEPARTURES.

| April. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Sultan (s) ............... | ......... | ......... |
| | Mira (s)............... | ......... | ......... |

### PASSENGERS.

Per Indus—From Southampton—Mr and Mrs Taylor, son and daughter, Mrs Springham and son, Major Garton, Mr G H Walkerdine, Revd C C Dolben, Mr R Cornish. From Suez—1 Native servant. From Brindisi—Miss M Schmidt, Mr J B Schmidt, Mr Franklin Reeves. From Galle—Mr J Legatt, Mr Pennywick. From Madras—Mis Haro, Miss Gray, Mr J Brown, Mr J N Fleming, and Mr A B Cobb.

## ADEN.

### ARRIVALS.

Mar. 10 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
24 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Hodeida.
25 Excelsior, ship, Joslin, from Cardiff.
27 Fez Rabannee, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
28 Fatteh Rahiman, barque, Nacoda, from Singapore.
29 Mohussur, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
30 Commonwealth, ss, Smith, from Sunderland.
31 Dalhousie, I G S, Morland, from Kurrachee.
April 2 Vulture, H M G boat, Washington, from Sheerness.
4 Gwalior, ss, Babot, from Southampton.
4 Scilla, It G. boat, Sanfelice, from Suez.
5 Chalydra, ss, Gould, from Bassein.
5 Ferd Vander Talen, ss, Copponelle, from Bassein.
5 Sarthe, F. T. ship, Tanon, from Toulon.
6 John Adamson, ss, Eggleton, from Cochin.
6 Caradoc, ss, Young, from Bombay.
7 Meikong, ss, Foache, from Marseilles.
7 Yorkshire, ss, Langley, from Calcutta.
7 Poonah, ss, Angove, from Calcutta.
7 Kwang Tung, I. G. S., Campbell, from Perim.
7 Missir E., ss, Mahamed, from Berbera.
7 Blenheim, ss, Ockenden, from Bombay.
8 State of Alabama, ss, Bamlin, from Rangoon.
8 Lufra, ss, Periam, from Akyab.
9 Heselden, ss, Rooke, from Rangoon.
9 Tarn, F. T. ship, Rocomaure, from Saigon.
9 Pera, ss, Hyde, from Bombay.
9 Octava, ss, Hansen, from Rangoon.
9 Hermod, ss, Olsen, from Cardiff.
9 Sumatra, ss, Caboara, from Bombay.
9 Gloria, ss, Larrinaga, from Liverpool.
10 Futtay Rahamin, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
10 Tuscany, ss, Green, from Bombay.
10 Sarah Anne, ss, Clarke, from Rangoon.
10 Royal Crown, ss, Thompson, from Rangoon.
10 Woodburn, ss, Thompson, from Rangoon.
10 Rokeby, ss, Summersen, from Busora.
10 Tar E G., boat, Ahmed, from Berbera.
10 Diadem, ss, Carpenter, from Rangoon.
10 Batavia, ss, Crocco, from Genova.
10 Scio, ss, Seaborne, from Kurrachee.
11 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
11 Flamingo, ss, Couche, from London.
11 Ausgarius, ss, Kinnman, from Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

April 4 Fez Rabannee, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
4 Gwalior, ss, Babot, to Bombay.
5 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, to Perim.
5 Dalhousie, I G S, Morland, to Bombay.
5 Chalydra, ss, Gould, to Hamberg.
5 Commonwealth, ss, Smith, to Bombay.
6 Ferd Vander Talen, ss, Copponelle, to Malta F O.
6 Caradoc, ss, Young, to Liverpool.
7 Sarthe, F T ship, Tanon, to Saigon.
7 John Adamson, ss, Eggleton, to Trieste.
7 Meikong, ss, Foache, to Shanghai.
7 Yorkshire, ss, Langley, to Marseilles.
7 Poonah, ss, Angove, to London.
8 Blenheim, ss, Ockenden, to Liverpool.
8 State of Alabama, ss, Hamlin, to London.
8 Lufra, ss, Periam, to Portsaid F O.
9 Heselden, ss, Rooke, to Venice.
9 Tarn, F T ship, Rocomaure, to Toulon.
9 Pera, ss, Hyde, to Venice.
9 Octava, ss, Hansen, to Hamberg.
9 Hermod, ss, Olsen, to Galle.
9 Sumatra, ss, Caboara, to Genova.
9 Gloria, ss, Larrinaga, to Manila.
10 Tuscany, ss, Green, to Liverpool.
10 Sarah Anne, ss, Clarke, to Genvoa.
10 Royal Crown, ss, Thompson, to Malta F O.
10 Woodburn, ss, Thompson, to Portsaid F O.
10 Rokeby, ss, Summersen, to Marseilles.
10 Scio, ss, Seaborne, to Liverpool.
11 Diadem, ss, Carpenter, to Liverpool.
11 Batavia, ss, Crocco, to Bombay.
11 Flamingo, ss, Couche, to Calcutta.
11 Ausgarius, ss, Kinnman, to Ravel.

### VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Hodeida.
Excelsior, ship, Joslin, from Cardiff.
Fatteh Rahiman, barque, Nacoda, from Singapore.
Mohussur, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Vulture, H M G boat, Washington, from Sheerness.
Scilla, It G boat, Sanfelice, from Suez.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Missir, E ss, Mahamed, from Berbera.
Futtay Rahamin, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Tar, E G boat, Ahmed, from Berbera.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 19.

### FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—5 crates empty bottles, Muncherjee Manuckjee; 1,003 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jewa.
Zante s—692 bundles hoop iron, B and A Hormusjee; 2 bales wall paper, Jewabhoy Heptoola; 105 bundles iron sheet, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Childwall Hall—30 hogsheads pale ale, Finlay, Muir & Co.

### FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—17 cases candles, Cassum Abdool Rayman; 20 cases claret and 130 cases champagne, P Macdonald and Co; 104 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 35 cases whiskey and 50 cases old tom, Jehangheerjee Rustomjee Baliwalla.
Rajpoot—40 casks china clay, M Mody and Co; 5 boxes window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy.
Cathay s—53 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Thibet s—12 cases champagne, Bouneviallo and Co.
Parsee s—1225 bundles hoop iron, and 600 bundles nail rod iron, J M Moola.
Sestos s—4 cases and 25 bales paper, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co; 2 cases sherry and 1 case papers, Remington and Co; 2 cases toys, Essa Ebrum; 3 cases blue and zinc paint, Jewabhoy Heptoola; 20 cases tinned plates, Abdoolbhoy Abdoolally; 9 cases oilmanstore, 2 tins bacon and 2 cases table vinegar, Remington and Co; 168 bundles and 2,882 iron bars, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.

### FROM NEWYORK.

Zohrah s—2,000 cases kerosine oil and 17 cases clocks, Bell Brandenburgland Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 19

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflame—50 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 80 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund.
Khersonese—12 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 34 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co; 200 bales cotton, Vussonjee Morarjee; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Tythonus—1c1 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co; 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 51 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Mercia s—1,198½ cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 225 cwts ambahaldee, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 50 bales cotton, Soonderjee Kessowji e; 50 bales cotton, Govindjee Doongursee; 75 bales cotton, Okerda Khetsee; 40 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 2001 cwts linseed and 250 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Newark—10 bales hides, Mahmodbhoy Abdoola and Co; 41 bales cotton, Dewjee Dossa; 145 bales cotton, Roognath Sabhooram; 1 bale cotton, Gourdhundass Runchordass; 188 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee.
Trentham Hall s—200 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee; 10 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 20 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 25 bales hemp, Hajee Adem Esmall and Co; 300 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 335 cwts myrabollams, Allimamed Hassum.
Dunnothar Castle—107 bales cotton, Gourhandas Runchordass; 300 bales cotton, Nufserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Rajpoot—175 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Virago s—152 bales hemp, Killick Nixon and Co; 262 bales wool and 33 bales rags, Hurjeevan Vussonjee and Vussonjee Dewchund.

### FOR LONDON.

Naples s—125 bags coffee, S N N Mahamed Tooragoon; 115 bags coffee, S A L S P A Poolay and Co; 133 cases olibanum and 5 cases M of P Shells, Rujubally Allirija; 2001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4 bales hides, C Pnjee Peerbhoy; 7,500 cwts rapeseed, W Nicol and Co; 41 cases olibanum and 4 cases M of P Shells, Peerbhoy Assur; 7 bales hides, Mamed Jamal.
Malwa s—8 bales hides and 8 bales skins, Adom Mohidin and Co; 6 bales skins and 8 cases fishmaws, Dawood Mahamed; 187 pieces E teeth, Munishunker Hurrishunker; 8¼ cwts E teeth, Hassunbhoy Thavor.

### FOR DUNKIRK.

Good Hope s—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

### FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Viola—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Loochoo—109 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

### FOR HAVRE.

Clydesdale—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 75 bales cotton Finlay, Scott and Co.
Sestos—800 bares cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Carri Clark—851½ cwts ginuellyseed, Vinay and Co.
Hakon Adalston s—428½ cwts rppeseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Stehrn Hobart and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 650 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 202½ cwts coir yarn, Sorabjee Jalbhoy.
Rassend Castle s—270 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Malwa s—5 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

### FOR MARSEILLES

Parsee—400 cwts B horns, A Blaschcek and Co.
Nizam s—7 bags coffee, P and O Co.
Malwa s—3 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Batavia s—420 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 4,126 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 270 cwts B horns, A Blaschcek and Co, 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

### FOR VENICE.

Calipso s—100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

### FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

### FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—54 bags coffee, P and O Co.
Calipso s—200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

### FOR BARCELONA.

Stainsacre s—1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

### FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—190 bales cotton, Khetsidass Hurnookroy; 310 bales cotton, Gankidass Kwdyal; 51 bales cotton, Young and Co; 53 bales cotton, Moolchund Khoosal.

### FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—2 cases cambaystone, 16 packages sumadastone, Futtabhoy Ameejee; 25 cases sharkfins Rahimbhoy Fuckeer; 19 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee; 7 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Meetha Munjee; 20 bales twist, Mugan Ghella; 200 baskets onions, H A Esmall and Co; 25 bales twist, Hormusjee Manuckjee Pacha; 100 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

## HIGH COURT.—20TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES

188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C.Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.—Part heard.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Esoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Raman Allaruckia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN).

FOR JUDGMENT.

316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursondass Vullubdass vs. Dayal Ruttonsey and another—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

302-76—J C Cama—Heerjivun Mooljee vs Ludha Cullianjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.
716-76—Khunderao Morojee—Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy G vs. Sha Motichund Purbhoodass—Mr Chalk.
668-76—Jefferson and Payne—Anand Ghachi and others vs Ahmedshah Abdool Rahimon and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
709-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tyabally Essajee and another vs. Henry Gamble—Rimington, Hore and Langly.
718-16—Remington, Hore and Langley—Pitamber Vanarsey vs Panatall Poonamchund—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

624-76—Rimington H and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and others vs L A Wallace and others—Craigie Lynch and O—Part heard.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Mc Neile, Major, Bengal R E, on leave, from Calcutta.

APRIL 18.

Wilson, Lieut, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.
Budd, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, from England.
Millett, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on retired, from Amrooti.
Price, Col, Bombay, 19th Regt N I, on leave, from Sholapore.

APRIL 19.

Johnson, Lieut, Bombay R A, from furlough, from England.
Archer, Lieut, Madras R H A, on duty, from England.
Chaine, Major, Bengal 4th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Rotson, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Moore, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

### DEPARTURES.—APRIL 18.

Curtis, Major, Madras 2nd L Cavalry, on leave, to Kamptee.
Mc Neile, Major, Bengal R E, on furlough, to England.

APRIL 19.

Alexander, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, to join, to Kurrachee.
Stevens, Lieut, Madras R A, to join, to Kamptee.
Chaine, Major, Bengal 4th Hussars, from leave, to Rawul Pindee.
Lyons, Surg, Bengal A M D, from leave, to Deolalee.
Brandreth, Major, Bengal R E, from leave, to Punjab.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 18th April, 1877.

The following extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 16th March 1877, are published:—

15th Foot—Capt Julian Henry Hay Ruxton retires from the service receiving the value of his Commission, dated 17th March 1877.

56th Foot—Lt George Penry Montague Prichard has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lt E Hardy, F Batty 9th Bgde, has been posted to the Depot Bgde, R A from 12th March 1877.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

3rd Regt N L I—Surg Maj P W Cockell to the medical charge, vice Surg Maj Johnson, appointed Civil Surg, Ahmedabad.

G O C No 827, 27th Dec 1876, appointing Lt G C Fuller, 3rd Hussars, Second Wing Subn, 30th Regt N I, on probation, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj E C W Raynsford (D Baty C Bgde) from date of embarkation, to England, per troopship, to appear before a Medical Board.

Royal Artillery—Col F W Swinhoe (13th Bgde), Lt C J Fruth (19th Bgde), Vety Surg J Hammond (19th Bgde) and Riding Master G L Willkinson (20th Bgde), from date of embarkation, to England, per troopship, to appear before a medical board.

7th Foot (2nd Batn)—Bt-Maj W B Colvin, to Calcutta and Simla, from 1st May to 1st Sept 1877, on private affairs.

Sub Lt H D M Minchin, to Bombay, from 15th April to 15th Oct 1877, to study the native languages.

Sub Lt G C Herbert, to Bombay, from 15th April to 31st July 1877, to study the Native Languages.

15th Foot (2nd Batn)—Lt J R C Donvile (Offg Sqdn Officer 2nd Cavy) to remain at Mount Abu, from 6th April to 5th May 1877, in extension, on medical certificate.

17th Foot (2nd Batn)—Capt Local Maj T R Hunt, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on private affairs.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*(Bombay Government Gazette, April 19.)*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj J Liston, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgn Maj T W Sheppard, Bl Medl Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty-four months, on medical certificate, under Clause II Rule 14 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Depy Comsy and Hony Capt J Keily, Ex Engr, third grade, P W Dept.

Col E C Beale, Bombay Infy, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the Regulations.

Bgdr Genl J W Schneider, C B, Bombay Infy, is appointed to the Division 1 Staff, vice Maj Genl G S Montgomery, C S I, whose tenure of Office expires on the 7th May next.

Col F A E Loch, C B, S C, is appointed to the Brigade Staff with the rank of Bgdr Genl, vice Bgdr Genl J W Schneider, appointed to the Divisional Staff.

The services of Lt W Loch, S C, Offg Third Sqdn Officer, Second Cavy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Political Dept.

Surgn Maj A M Blomfield, Bombay Medl Estabt, is granted leave to proceed to England, on medical certificate, for the purpose, of appearing before a Medical Board there.

G G O No 260, of the 4th April 1877, is cancelled.

On the return from furlough of Lt E A Johnson, R A, the following promotion and reversion will take place in the Ordnance Dept:—

Lt E A Johnson, R A, third class Comsy of Ordnance, to act as first class Comsy during such time as Col Bayly is acting as Depy Ispr Genl of Ordnance.

Lt Col J H Reid, R A, to revert to Regtl duty, and he is placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Maj C Wodehouse, S C, Private Secy to H E the Govr, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from the 30th inst, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Col A P Chesshyre, S C, Second-in-Command, 4th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months, from date of departure in May next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Maj H W Harris, Asst Cant Mag, Mhow, is appointed to the charge of the Military Treasure Chest at that station from the date he may receive charge thereof from Maj J Jacob.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

The following exchange of appointments took place on 28th Feb 1877, P.M.:—

Lt H Morland, Agent for Transports and Asst Resident Transport Officer, to the command of Indian Govt Steamer Dalhousie.

E Elton, Esq, Commander, Indian Govt Steamer Dalhousie, to perform the duties of Agent for Transports and Asst Resident Transport Officer.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj H R Macdougall was placed in charge of the Civil Medical duties at Rajkot from the 24th Jan last, inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The furlough to Europe for eighteen months granted to Mr H Birdwood, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, in Govt Notification dated 9th March 1877, is to have effect from the 16th inst and Mr Birdwood is allowed preparatory leave from the 4th to the 15th inst.

Rao Saheb Gajanan Krishna Bhatavdekar, second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge of Deogarh, in the Ratnagiri Dist, was allowed privilege leave from 10th to 21st Feb 1877, both days inclusive.

Khan Saheb Shavaksha Sorabji Dawar delivered over charge of the second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhiwandi on the 4th inst before office hours, and on the same date received charge of the second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Tanna.

Rao Saheb Dhondo Janardan Karmarkar and Rao Saheb Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Murbad, in the Tanna Dist, on the 4th April 1877, before office hours.

Lt-Col J Gordon and Maj C P Newport respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cant Mag, Deesa, on the 7th inst, before office hours.

Mr Huchrao Achut to act as Public Prosecutor in the Belgaum Collectorate during the absence of Mr Saifudin, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Wasudeo Gopal Soman, Mamlatdar of Nandurbar, in the Dist of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class in the Dist of Khandesh under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Kher and Khan Saheb Maneckji Nasarwanji Nanavati respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Shirpur, in the Khandesh Dist, on 4th April 1877, before office hours.

The undermentioned Police Officers have passed the Lower and Higher Standard Examination according to the tests prescribed in Rules I and VII of the Police Examination Rules of 30th June 1873:—

Lower Standard—Rule I—Mr H G Gell, Special Asst Supt of Police, Kaladji and Mr W J Holland, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad.

Higher Standard—Rule VII—Lt T R M Macpherson, Actg Supt of Police, Dharwar, and Mr F Yates, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Panch Mahals.

Lt T R M Macpherson and Mr F Yates have also passed an Examination, the former in the Marathi language and the latter in the Gujarati language, according to the test prescribed in Rule IV of the Rules quoted above.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Govt Notification, dated 10th inst, published at page 329 of the "Bombay Govt Gazette," dated 12th idem, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr A H Spry to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kaladgi until further orders.

Mr C M H gg to act as First Asst Collr of Ahmednagar until further orders.

Mr J F Fernander, Huzur Depy Collr of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, to Europe for one year from the 21st inst with subsidiary leave from 5th idem.

Mr J F Fleet, First Asst Collr of Kaladgi, is allowed eighteen months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 23rd inst, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, Third Edition.

Mr H M Grant, of the Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is promoted to the first grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 30th March 1877.

Mr N R Oliver, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, passed an examination according to the higher standard prescribed in Rules VII and VIII of Govt Notification, dated 7th Aug 1874.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their examination according to the lower standard on the 9th inst:—

Mr W P Symonds, C S, with credit and Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, C S.

They also passed their examination in the Marathi language on the abovementioned date.

Mr. Cooverji Cowasji's services having been replaced by the Baroda State at the disposal of the Bombay Govt, he is reappointed a Depy Collr of the second grade, and appointed Huzur Depy Collr of Tanna. His name is to stand immediately above that of Mr Jagjiwandas Khusaldass. During the absence of Mr J F Fernandez, Mr Cooverji Cowasji will act as Huzur Depy Collr of Ahmedabad.

Rao Saheb Appaji Raoji, has been appointed Actg Extra Dist Depy Collr of Ahmednagar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J Becke, Adjt of the Marine Battalion, is appointed a Member of the Civil and Mily Examination Committee during Col J Thacker's absence.

Surgn W Nolan, M D, received charge of the Office of the Depy Sanitary Comsr, Northern Deccan Registration Dist, from Surgn-Maj J Pinkerton, M D, on the forenoon of the 15th ultimo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Brereton, Asst, Engr, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for nine months, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mahadeo Bhikajee, a Karkun employed on the Loni-Bari Road, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been convicted of fraud in the preparation of muster rolls, and having been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, is declared incapable of again serving Govt, in any capacity whatever.

Mr K M Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr J B Modak is appointed to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Ratnagiri Sub-Divn, during the absence of Rao Saheb N K Gokle, or until further orders.

Mr N K Gokle, Depy Educational Inspr, Ratnagiri Sub-Divn, availed himself of the six weeks' privilege leave granted to him from the 13th ultimo, after office hours.

Mr W A Russell resumed charge of the office of Educational Inspr, Southern Divn, of the 5th inst, before office hours.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Mr K M Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Lt-Col T Waddington to act as Director of Public Instruction.

Dr F Kielhorn, Ph D, to act as Educational Inspr, Central Divn, in the first Grade.

Rao Saheb Abaji Vishnu Kathavate to act as Professor of Oriental Languages in the Deccan College, Poona (fourth grade).

Mr. Narayan Venayek Sathe to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Poona Sub Divn.

Messrs J K Spence and G Waddington respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst, Collr, Dharwar, on the 3rd inst, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs E J Ebden, C S, Asst Collr, on Special Forest Demarcation Duty, Kanara, and H Barrett, Depy Conservator of Forests, Kanara, delivered over and assumed charge of the Office of the Asst Collr on Special Forest Demarcation Duty, Kanara, on the 3rd inst, after office hours.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A CORRESPONDENT OF YOURS."—Your first letter was not authenticated, nor is that which you have now sent us.

"H."—The numerical value of the Greek letters you have quoted is correctly given. The higher figures 1,000, 2,000, &c. up to 9,000 are represented by a dash after each of the first nine letters of the alphabet up to *theta*, which, with a dash after it, stands for 9,000. With this key you can make up the numbers you want, and can, perhaps, understand Dr. Cumming's values in his Lecture XII., to which you refer, called "Redemption Draweth Nigh."

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GRIEVE—WRIGHT—April 19th, at Ambrolie Church, Khetwady, by the Rev. Richard Stothert, M. A., the Rev. Alexander Christie Grieve, Free Church Mission, to Mary Emily, daughter of the late Robert Wright.

DEATH.

AITCHISON—April 17th, at Mahableshwur, Annie Acheson, the wife of Brigadier General Aitchison, C.B.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

TAYLER—April 14th, at Soory, the wife of S. H. C. Tayler, C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—DOUGLAS—April 11th, in the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Milne, Emmeline Edith, daughter of the late John Robert Douglas, to Thomas Flasman Wilson.

DEATHS.

JONES—April 12th, at Deegoh Castle, Dinapore, Frances Jane, the wife of Mr. F. G. Jones, aged 38 years.

McGREGOR—April 6th, at the Decale, Iron Works, Jorehaut, Assam, John McGregor, Engineer, of cholera.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR.
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1877.

THE era of negotiations about the Eastern Question is definitively closed by the Circular Despatch in which Prince Gortschakoff "justifies a declaration of war against Turkey." The reluctance of the Russian Government to draw the sword has been very marked, for the Emperor personally seems to have clung to the last to a forlorn hope that England would help him to attain without fighting his purpose of shutting out Turkey from the community of independent nations; but finally the enthusiasm of the Russian people has carried him away, and, with a heavy heart no doubt, he gives the signal for a war which will not be terminated without a reconstruction of the maps of Europe and Asia. The semi-official Press of Berlin counsels the Great Powers of Europe to endeavour to localize the war; and the advice in itself is good if only it could be acted upon. But how is Europe to localize a war waged for an idea, that idea being the realization of the dream of a Slavonian Empire? Europe could no doubt, if unanimous, check the Russians in their advance on Constantinople and insist on the liberation of European Turkey from Mussulman rule being confined to the territory to the north of the Balkans; but Europe is not united, and Germany, Austria, England, and Italy probably all hold different opinions as to the limits that ought to be set to the resurrection of national life in Eastern Europe. Austria can have no wish that the Slavonians of the provinces south of the Danube should become a free nation or subjects of Russia, and probably she would like to interfere in order to prevent such a consummation of Russian ambition, only she is restrained from action by her ignorance of the real intentions of Germany. The latter Power, we take it, considers that, whichever party to the strife may be victorious, each way must make her gain. If Russia is beaten, a formidable enemy will be removed out of the path of the new German Empire; if she wins the day, then Germany must take Austria under her protection and form one great State in Central Europe capable of resisting the revived Byzantine Empire in its attacks upon the independence of the other States of the Continent. The diplomacy of Italy always turns upon the question how much the Government of Victor Emmanuel can make out of each new crisis in European affairs; and Russian ambition will not be discouraged by a Power which still aspires to win from Austria the northern and a great proportion of the eastern coasts of the Adriatic. There remains England; and the avowed object of English statesmen is merely to save Constantinople. Lord Derby's notion, therefore, of localizing the war would apparently be to fix a line, say the line of the Balkans, beyond which the Russian army should be forbidden to advance southwards in order to secure the fruits of any victories won on the banks of the Danube. But no such line can now be fixed. It is ridiculous to suppose that Russia will now deliberately commit a similar strategical blunder to that of which she was guilty in 1853, when the Emperor Nicholas, after Turkey had declared war, said he would merely occupy the Principalities and would not let his troops cross the Danube. The result of that half-hearted system of carrying on a war was that Omar Pasha beat the Russians in several engagements, and that in the end, when the declaration of war by France and England set the Russian army free to cross the Danube and avenge these defeats, Austria was emboldened to compel Russia to evacuate the Principalities by threatening to join the Western Powers unless this concession was made to her. It is in the highest degree unlikely that Russia will again be entrapped in this manner, or that, having declared war, she will pause till she has completely destroyed the military power of Turkey. Her forces are probably equal to this achievement, and no protests on the part of England, unless backed by a sufficient display of material force, will keep her from making her army march on Constantinople and dictate terms of peace to the Sultan in his own capital. Napoleon III. left incomplete his work of emancipating Italy and made peace with the Emperor of Austria at Villafranca because his victorious troops were confronted by the formidable obstacles of the Quadrilateral and the threatened interposition of the German Confederation. But Russia, once she has defeated the Turks at or near Shumla, has no other serious difficulty to encounter between that town and Constantinople; and we have no doubt that her troops will be pressed forward with all possible haste to seize the capital. The anxious question for Englishmen, then, is, if their country is prepared to send immediately to Constantinople a force strong enough to save the capital? To put the matter more plainly, we may say that according to the precise calculations of Russian strategists, if an army of 250,000 men be now assembled in Bessarabia, the general commanding ought to be able to beat the Turks, mask the strong places, and reach Constantinople with 150,000 men in ninety days' time from the declaration of war. Is England ready, then, to land 60,000 men at Constantinople to assist the Turks in repulsing this force? Unless the English Ministry is prepared to face the necessity for despatching such an expedition forthwith, the talk of localising the war is worthless, for no other Great Power will interfere to stop Russian progress; and, once the Eagle has replaced the Crescent on the walls of Constantinople, England herself will hardly succeed in wresting from Russia the sceptre of the East. The danger, then, to the peace of all Europe, and especially to our own country, from the commencement of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, is imminent; and, even if it were possible that the war could be localized in Europe by a combination of the Great Powers, in Asia it must range without limitation unless checked by English intervention, for England alone is interested in opposing the advance of Russia in Asia.

ONE of the theories held by some irrigation officers in India is that such means of raising water as Persian wheels, or by buckets and bullocks, are, if not obsolete, at all events so slow and cumbrous that they ought to give way to some more enlightened and scientific expedient. In Sind, windmills for raising water have been introduced, and we know that Mr. John Fleming, of the London firm of Messrs. Nicol and Co., is of opinion that such an aid to irrigation serves its purpose admirably. We have before us at present a paper calling attention to the necessity there is in the Punjab for wind engines such as those which Sind already possesses, and which are largely employed in South Australia, where their admirers say they do work which could scarcely be done better by any other agency. It points out the drought which prevails in certain parts of the Punjab, and how entirely the cultivators are placed at the mercy of a few scattered inundation canals for water to irrigate their lands. This precarious water supply frequently fails, and then it is that the ryot finds his ancient appliances—his bullocks, his leather buckets, or his Persian wheels—of no avail. A correspondent informs us that Mr. Griffin Vyse, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, has advocated the erection at public expense of water wheels, and proved to his own satisfaction, if not to Government's, that such a scheme would not only be a valuable one to the agriculturists but a very profitable pecuniary speculation to the owner of the water wheels. Lest it should be feared there would not be enough wind in the Punjab to drive these water engines, it has been pointed out that in the parts of Australia where the system is worked to great advantage among the vineyards and the grain fields the average velocity of the wind is less than seventy miles throughout the working season, whereas meteorological observations made in and around Lahore show the average velocity of the wind to be higher than that of Australia. And as the patent windmills in that country throw up 500 gallons of water per minute, it is of course calculated that at least as many could be had in the Punjab with the same machinery. As there are thousands of acres lying barren in the Panjab that could be cultivated to advantage, if they could only be properly irrigated, no doubt it would be an excellent thing to have these patent windmills there. The Punjab rivers ought to do immense good in spreading water throughout the land, but then they are so eccentric that they frequently do as much harm as good, and defy the ingenuity of the canal maker and all his works. The agriculturist then falls back upon his Persian wheels. These are described as clumsy contrivances. "The bullocks move at a snail's "pace, the man put to drive them is "generally fast asleep on his perch, "the burnt earthen *lotas*, mostly broken, are "few and far between, the waste or spill which "returns to the well is quite 30 per cent., after "all the labour of drawing it up, and not a "gallon per second supply is the result of all "this working. The primitive machinery is too "heavy and bulky and unnecessarily clumsy, "and however excellent the principle may be, "the result is poor and utterly unsuccessful as "regards requirements." To do away with this kind of dreamy and unsatisfactory irrigation, Mr. Vyse, our correspondent says, advocates the digging of wells eight feet in diameter throughout the Punjab—a labour which the sandy nature of the soil would render easy. These wells should be under the surveillance of the State, and worked by the State, which would have to look for its revenue from the people who get the benefit of the water. It is said there are "millions and millions" of good arable land in the Montgomery, Mooltan, Mozuffergurh, and frontier districts lying idle at present, but which could, by the aid of these magic wheels, be speedily turned into lands of plenty. Here is a calculation by Mr. Vyse of the cost per annum of one of these wells, furnished with the necessary appliances, including of course the wind engine:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Land to be taken up,................................ | 20 |
| Sinking well 38 feet ................................ | 150 |
| Quadrant rings for do.,................................ | 200 |
| Laying these labour, &c.,................................ | 50 |
| Platform of masonry and reservoir,................ | 275 |
| Machinery, including V troughs, galvanized iron spoons, cog-wheels, bracing, sails and woodwork, | 590 |
| 4,000 of 3 feet *kolaba*, 18ins. diameter, or if not procurable, galvanized iron pipes, 2 miles main line including sluice gates ........................ | 2,500 |
| Laying these down,................................ | 195 |
| | 3,930 |
| Contingencies,................................ | 570 |
| Total outlay,...... | 4,500 |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Maintenance for one year, oil and petty repairs, say,................................ | 50 |
| 1 Chokidar on "wind-mill," and on irrigation, ... | 120 |
| 1 Assistant Engineer on Rs. 450, to be in charge of 50 wells, 1-50th share, ........................ | 108 |
| 1 Executive Engineer, on Rs. 800, to be in charge of 150 wells, 1-150th share ........................ | 64 |
| Office Establishment and share of Contingencies, | 38 |
| Total...... | 380 |

Maintenance for one year Rs. 380 against original cost Rs. 4,500.

From this 465 gallons per minute could be got, which would be sufficient to irrigate 83 square acres of country. By another calculation Mr. Vyse arrives at the conclusion that Government could take half the rates that are taken for the use of the Baree Doab Canal, and still gain a clear profit of 18 per cent. These statements are at all events interesting. Before the subject could be settled one way or another, the State would have to go thoroughly into the engineering questions, besides calculating the cost of importing a number of wind engines from England to the remote districts of the Punjab—a cost which Mr. Vyse does not appear to have taken into account. And even though the matter were settled theoretically, a new difficulty would probably arise from the conservatism of the agriculturists; for the Indian ryot dearly loves his buckets and his bullocks, and his sleepy, old fashioned way of doing things.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 30TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Nizam, Commander A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning, with the mails of the 30th ult. on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs MacFarlane
Mrs Daugles
Mr E Johnstone
Mr Walton.

FROM BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Moore and child
Mr Armstrong
Maj and Mrs Bradford.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Light and 2 children
Major Chaine
Mr Lazarus
Mr F Armstrong
Mr G Richard
Mr Kadir Bux
Mr Mahomed Yeasson.

FROM MALTA.—Mr and Mrs Elliott.

FROM ADEN.

Lieut J Archer
Conductor Fenstone, wife and 3 children
Sub-Lieut Wordham
Sheik Saleem
Mr Pestonjee
Mr Sorabjee Pestonjee
Cassum and 5 friends
Essa Issof.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 30TH MARCH.

SINCE I last wrote, the relations between England and Russia have been exceedingly strained. For several days negotiations between London and St. Petersburg were entirely suspended, and there was a dead calm which seemed to betoken the outbreak of a storm. Profiting by past experience,—and it is impossible to over-estimate how much the Khivan promises have influenced official distrust—the British Government refused to accept the oral undertakings of the Russian Ambassador on the subject of demobilization. General Ignatieff was told in the plainest possible language both by Lord Derby and Lord Beaconsfield that if his imperial master was in earnest about desiring peace, he must show his sincerity by withdrawing his armies from the Pruth. Added to this condition of things in London, there was the persistent mystery of Germany and Austria as to their ultimate intentions in case of war. Can any one be surprised that the rage and disappointment of Prince Gortschakoff declared themselves to the English Ambassador when the latter waited on him last Tuesday. I hear from private sources that the scene was a much more serious business than the description given of it in one of the London papers. But Lord Loftus is a man of excellent tact and temper, and as Gortchakoff ended the interview by proposing more concessions on the side of Russia, the English Ambassador may be regarded as having come well out of an unhappy quarter of an hour, in which the issue of peace or war was once more in the balance. Within a few hours of that interview Count Schouvaloff placed Lord Derby in possession of the new Russian proposal. It was discussed by our Cabinet on Wednesday, and was so far approved that if Russia wants peace all difficulties between the two Governments may be now smoothed away. There are many conflicting accounts of the terms of this new basis, but so far as I can gather in well informed sources they are these: Russia will give a written pledge that if England will sign the Protocol she will disband her armies. That promise is not to be embodied within the Protocol, but sent as a despatch to Count Schouvaloff, who shall read it to Lord Derby, and the latter shall have authority to repeat it in Parliament. But there are other conditions on the side of both parties to the document which may make the Protocol of non-effect. For instance, Russia will not demobilize if war break out between Turkey and Montenegro, or if fresh massacres occur in the Turkish Empire. There may be other conditions that I know not of, but this is the strength of the English position—that unless Russia demobilises, even though England may have signed the document, the Protocol shall become void. This circumstance places the responsibility of a peaceful issue more clearly than ever upon the shoulders of Russia. Another factor tends also to a similar result. For weeks past Russia has urged this argument, that it is impossible for her to regard Turkey as in a sufficiently calm condition to carry out her promised reforms so long as Montenegro is in arms. Russian demobilization can only follow the settlement of terms between Turkey and Prince Nicholas, so that the first difficulty to be disposed of relates to the Porte and its western principality. In this matter the key of the situation is in Russia's hands. Prince Nicholas is a Russian puppet, his position is supported with Russian money, and for all practical purposes Montenegro is a Russian province. If, therefore, Russia so desires, Prince Nicholas will soon come to terms, Russian demobilization will follow, and the Protocol will then become an effective document. There are certain contingencies relating to Turkey which may have some, but which are not expected to have much influence upon the attitude of Russia if the latter wishes for peace. I hear from those whose business it is to learn the real facts, that there is unlikely to be any difficulty about Turkey re-iterating her promises of reform, or about her commencing disarmament if Russia once begins to demobilize. The new turn of affairs has consequently fastened responsibility round the neck of Russia more tightly than ever, and has relieved England of the allegation that she is driving too hard a bargain with Russia. However much may have been made of that allegation in the continental press, there is no ground for supposing that it found a hearty response among the statesmen of Europe who have had a hand in conducting the recent negotiations. On the contrary, as I pointed out during the sittings of the Conference, there has been a unanimous determination among the Powers not only to reform Turkey but to restrain Russia. They made no complaint about her mobilization, or the Moscow threats, and they exhibited no outward sign of concerted action against Russian designs, but it is perfectly apparent they are all unanimous in putting the break upon Russia whenever she would resort to individual action.

This restraining dead weight was acutely felt by General Ignatieff during his recent tour. Save that the Envoy learnt some wholesome truths, his mission was most disastrous, both to himself personally, and to his Government. He disparaged in one capital the ministers whom he had seen in the last. In Paris he said harsh things of Germany; in Vienna he has accused the British Cabinet of ignorance and stupidity, and everywhere he has tried to blame England for the failure of his mission. I asked a good judge of men and manners who met Ignatieff here on more occasions than once, what he thought of the man. He replied in something like these word:—Ignatieff's journey has been a failure not only politically but socially. After being voluble in Paris, according to the fashion and humour of the French, he tried in London to be frank and outspoken, but it was observed by everybody that the effort was overstrained. Honesty was not his *role*. I learn, too, that his jealousy of Schouvaloff was another marked feature of his visit. In a casual conversation with a visitor, he displayed such a deep knowledge of England's relations with one of your greatest Indian princes and such an intimate acquaintance of the strategical value of an Indian fort, of whose very existence few people are aware, that many persons who heard of this incident have drawn from it a not unnatural conclusion as to the object of the General's information. I may be wrong, but I shall be greatly surprised if ever I hear again of Ignatieff receiving an invitation to England by an English peer. He came among us with a bad reputation, but he went away with a worse.

There have been two debates in Parliament on the Eastern Question since the last mail, and both deserve a few words of comment. Mr. Fawcett's motion, which was discussed on Friday night, ended in a greater *fiasco* than I had prognosticated. In spite of the entreaties of friends and advisers he persisted to the last in bringing it on, and once more in their history as a party the Liberals found themselves placed in a corner through the obstinacy of Mr. Fawcett. But the party resented his action in a very justifiable fashion. Mr. Fawcett made his speech, and thus accomplished the primary object of his action, but the front bench, and notably Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, threw him overboard. They disowned his leadership on this subject, declared that the present was not the occasion on which to go to a division, and later on, when the debate came to a close, something like 150 Liberals walked out of the House. It was a strange scene. The Government side were thirsting for a fight, their forces had been whipped up in dense numbers, gibes and defiance were hurled at the Liberals to "come on." But a division on the main question was the last thing in the world desired by the Opposition leaders, and apart from tactical considerations there was a genuine feeling of disapproval with Mr. Fawcett for the line that he had taken. Some hundred and fifty, including the front Opposition bench, therefore left the house in order to minimise the value of whatever victory the Government party might gain, and they undoubtedly succeeded. Division after division followed their withdrawal but all were on the adjournment of the debate or on the adjournment of the sitting; not one was on the main question. The 70 or 80 extreme men who continued the fight on the Opposition side, played their part very well. One of their number declared he would go on dividing till it was time to start for the boat race, and in the end the Opposition had the satisfaction of seeing the Government themselves propose the adjournment of the House! Everybody agreed to this, and Mr. Fawcett went home a sadder though, I doubt whether a much wiser man. Friday night's experience taught the Opposition to raise their next debate on this question when there would be no danger of the Opposition forcing their hand with a division, and this was accordingly done on Tuesday, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the adjournment for Easter. Mr. Rylands thereupon introduced his motion intended to prevent the return of Sir H. Elliot to Constantinople. An excellent debate followed, but the Liberal leaders evidently spoke under restraint, in order to avoid diverging into the general question. It was an open secret that Sir H. Elliot was not going back to Constantinople, and we must not, therefore, attribute the selection of Mr. Layard, announced this morning, to the result of Tuesday's debate. If Mr. Layard's temper does not get the better of him his appointment will be a very good one. He is not a declared enemy of the Porte of the type that Mr. Rylands desires to see in this post; on the contrary some people declare him to be a Philo-Turk, and this may most certainly be anticipated of him that his large stock of natural shrewdness will enable him to see as far into the design of Russia as any man. Mr. Layard, too, is a Liberal and a personal friend of Mr. Forster's and Mr. Gladstone's. Those two gentleman are, therefore, unlikely to hold him responsible—as they have desired to hold Sir H. Elliot—for Turkish atrocities.

Sir George Campbell seems to have taken warning by the reception with which he was greeted when he rose to question the Government about ex-Colonel V. Baker. For weeks past there has hardly been a day when his harsh grating voice has not been heard in Parliament, but the hooting he received the other day has been a lesson to him. There are 40 pages in the Parliamentary Order Book, and his name does not appear on one of them. He is earning for himself the same discredit in Parliament that he so speedily won in the Council of India. Adulation has spoilt him, but even yet he may retrieve himself if he will limit his speeches to Indian subjects. His case is one more illustration of the fact that India is a bad school for the British Parliament. During the past twelve or fifteen years I have known many ex-Indian officials in Parliament, but none of them has been a success. Sir George Campbell is the most notable failure of all.

The great event in social life has been the Prince of Wales's boil. What a fuss has there been about it! Not, I am sure, by the Prince, but by his flatterers and admirers. If he had had a really dangerous disease there could hardly have been more callers at Marlborough House. It has interfered with his Royal Highness's plans for going to the Mediterranean, and the *Lancet* has written very learnedly and technically on the subject.

The High Church party are in great glee because Lord Penzance is going to resign his post as Dean of Arches. Difficulties have arisen about the rate of remuneration. At the time the Court was constituted Lord Selborne offered to undertake the duties for nothing; the High Church wing are hoping that he will be Lord Penzance's successor. Mr. Pelham Dale has been the first victim of the Public Worship Regulation Act. His living of St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, has just been sequestrated, the three months having expired during which the reverend gentlemen might make his submission.

Mr. Sims Reeves has declined to sing at the forthcoming Handel Festival. The old high pitch is to be maintained,—it has now been abandoned at both our Opera Houses—and Mr. Reeves protests against it.

There has been a difficulty at the Oriental Club about card playing, which runs rather high at that place. But there has been a worse case at the Turf, where a young swell was lately cleared out of £3,000 at a single sitting.

## ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, GOOD FRIDAY.

GOOD FRIDAY is not a day favourable to military intelligence. One must, indeed, confess that it hangs heavily on the hands of soldiers. This year it is appropriately ushered in by the essaying flight of the dove of peace. The attempt may prove abortive, but every effort to secure the end is justifiable. It was "stated" late last night that in the admission by Russia of disarmament as a condition precedent of the negotiations, the non-fulfillment of which would nullify the Protocol, the English Government would subscribe thereto. That peace is once more rendered possible by this concession is undoubted, but it is nevertheless far from being assured. My information from the Russian camp is bellicose as ever; and from Constantinople it is reported that the Turkish authorities, looking to the probability of immediate war, have recalled the fleet from the sea of Marmora, and ordered Hobart Pasha once more to drop anchor opposite Beyukdere. I can but hazard the opinion that politicians, diplomatists, and speculators have insufficiently considered two important elements in the actual condition of things. First, the excitement in the Russian army on the frontier; secondly, the excitement of the Mahomedan subjects of the Porte. In Russia a discontented army can overthrow the Government; in Turkey religious fanaticism brooks little restraint. However, let us hope for the best. If war must come, better later than sooner. Delayed, it cannot be averted; we shall have more time to prepare. Officers learn Russian and Turkish, study the theatre of the coming war—the ninth between Russia and Turkey in 168 years—all brought about by the former Power's insatiable greed and lust of conquest. Major Frank Russell's book on "Russian Wars with Turkey" well illustrates the military history of the past and is worth careful perusal.

Death has not been idle in the higher ranks of the army of late. The only Field Marshal—besides the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales—Sir John Fitzgerald, Colonel of the Royal Irish, is gone. He died at Tours, where he had so long resided as to have faded almost entirely from the recollection of the military world. The funeral was conducted with great military pomp, and the cordial feeling evinced by the French army cannot be too highly estimated. The 32nd Infantry lined the way. The procession was headed by the 66th Regiment, and the corpse was followed by a great many French officers, a battalion of infantry and a regiment of cavalry. As the *Times* pathetically puts it—"In foreign soil and with no official recognition from his own land, Field Marshal Sir John Fitzgerald was laid after having served his country for eighty years." The Coloneley of "the Queen's" has also become vacant by the death of General Spink, K. H., who first joined the service in 1806. The death, too, of Lieut.-Colonel Webster, late of the 78th Highlanders, causes a vacancy in the Lower Foundation of the Military Knights of Windsor. There is always something melancholy in the death of a military knight, and to those that remain, the constant funerals cannot fail to remind them how near they are to their end. It must be sad work going to occupy the little house where you are to end your days. Yet everything that can be done to make them comfortable is done, and it is money well spent, for the knights are, without exception, grand old fellows who have deserved well of their country.

Besides these vacancies there are, or shortly will be, several others on the staff, happily not caused by other casualty than the expiration of tenure—viz., the command of the Eastern District (Colchester) now held by Major General Sir E. H. Greathed, K. C. B.; the command of the Chatham District, now held by Major General G. Erskine, an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen by the promotion of Colonel the Hon'ble F. A. Thesiger, C.B.; the command of the Auxiliary Artillery in the Home District now held by Colonel Woolsey, R. A., (who is to be entertained on Thursday next at a farewell banquet); the command of the Royal Artillery in the Southern District, and at Dublin now held by Colonel J. G. Petrie, C.B., and Major-General Fuller respectively; the command of the Royal Engineers at Devonport, now held by Sir Henry Freeling, Bart., and the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster Generalship (could a more cumbrous title be devised by perverse ingenuity?) at Aldershot and Dublin. For each of these posts there are so many candidates, and so many possible ones, that I will not indulge in speculation as to whom they will respectively be given. This much though is tolerably certain that Sir William Codrington will receive Sir John Fitzgerald's baton and not improbably Lord Strathnairn will receive a similar honour. Sir William's claim is universally admitted. Besides the fact of his having commanded the army in the field, he is still such a good by the hearty interest he takes in all military improvements. He is really a wonderful man. Over seventy years of age, his eye is as bright, his face as fresh as ever. He goes out in the coldest days without a great coat, and from morning to night is afoot, attending meetings here and meetings there. Nor is he possessed of little moral courage. The letter he addressed to the *Times* commenting on the Secretary of State's remarks as to the pay of General officers in the late attempt at mobilization was more than bold.

I am happy to be able to state that H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge is much better, and is spending a fortnight at Portsmouth with Sir Hastings Doyle. His Royal Highness' wrath with the Militia Committee is said to be in no way appeased. A dozen times this week I have been asked if there is any truth in his reported designation of the Command-in-Chief. For my part I believe it to be utterly without foundation, and I say again that such an occurrence would be a great calamity for the army. Soon after the Easter recess a statement will be made in the House as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the proposals for real localization. I have every assurance that nothing but a very gradual change will be attempted, for no doubt the army at large will support the views of the Duke. There is, however, such a thing as being too conservative, and this does the Conservative cause unspeakable harm. It is certain that localization is at present little more than a name. This is strongly represented in a letter from the distinguished Colonel of a distinguished regiment which has been shown to me. He says:—"I wish myself that if the localization of the forces is to be anything but a name that they would settle us down at our proper place—where we should be permanently established and be able to make some sort of acquaintance with the different battalions that are affiliated to us. Until something of that sort is done the whole thing is so unsettled that none of the component parts of the different Brigades can feel that they are united." This is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. In time beyond question the immense cost of moving regiments from one garrison to another in the United Kingdom will be saved. A battalion arriving from foreign service will for three years be settled at its territorial head-quarters. The fourth year will be employed in garrison duty and the fifth year spent at Aldershot, where would thus invariably be concentrated all the regiments next for foreign service, and recruited up to their full strength, would be ready at any moment for a campaign.

With regard to the Promotion and Retirement scheme it has been finally decided to bring it into effect by Royal Warrant instead of by Parliamentary enactment. The recommendations of the Commissioners will be adopted almost in their entirety. It is needless to say that the warrant is awaited with immense impatience. It may be looked for about the end of May. Meanwhile its provisions are for obvious reasons kept strictly secret. The drafting has been mainly entrusted, I believe, to Mr. Pigott, of the War Office, the able Secretary of the late Commission. This gentleman is, indeed, the Prince of Secretaries, and no one could ever worm out of him that which it is intended should be kept secret. Pending the issue of the Warrant, promotion is almost at a standstill, for of course nobody will go until they see if the next few months will not enable them to leave on more favourable terms.

On Easter Monday the General Order is to be issued for the re-organization of the Royal Artillery, but it will not take effect until the 1st of July. The only unsatisfactory feature in the change is that it is not final. An intermediate reform is always undesirable for nothing tends more effectually to the unhinging of men's minds. However, the new system will be a great advance upon the cumbrous organisation which has been tolerated for eighteen years. In time brigades will be abolished altogether and a definite system of district commands and battery units established; but this at present the Colonel of the regiment cannot be induced to acquiesce in. Under the general order the Royal Artillery will be composed of three horse, six field, and five garrison brigades; each horse brigade containing ten, each field brigade fourteen, and each garrison brigade eighteen batteries. Foreign reliefs will be effected by roster of batteries. All batteries will be wholly under the command of the officer commanding the district, and furnishing only such returns to the brigade as are necessary to keep up the brigade records. Correspondence on questions of clothing, stores and pay will be direct between the batteries and the departments—a reform of no small moment. Both in India and the Colonies, the brigade staff will be done away with, and the local duties performed by such active staff as may be deemed necessary. India will be divided into districts under Colonels with district adjutants. In consequence of the change there will be two batteries, the less for the Indian relief this year. But A. and B. Batteries of the new C. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery will proceed to India in the autumn and probably relieve F. and G. Batteries (formerly A. and B. of F. Brigade).

The Government has at length decided on sending Mr. Layard, the Minister at Madrid, as Ambassador to Constantinople. He is an exceedingly able, shrewd man, but has little of the *suaviter in modo* so potent in diplomatic affairs. I had hoped that Major General Sir Arnold Kemball, K. C. S. I., late of the Bengal Artillery and long Resident at Bagdad, would have been selected. He is now at Constantinople on the interminable Turco-Persian Frontier Commission. A master of the Turkish language, there is no man who exercises a greater or more beneficial influence over Ottoman statesmen who look upon him with the warm affection with which all who come in contact with him are imbued. However, as it is not to be, we can but wish Mr. Layard every success.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CALCUTTA, 19TH APRIL.

The Lieut.-Governor and Staff, with a portion of the Secretariat, will leave for Darjeeling on the 7th prox.

Cholera is raging at Akyab and the native population are being decimated. Six Europeans died in one day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE BERLIN PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, 18TH APRIL.

The semi-official *Correspondenz* of Berlin in an article to-day states that since no hope can now be entertained of averting war between Russia and Turkey that the Powers will endeavour to localise it.

## CIRCULAR OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, 18TH APRIL.

A Circular Despatch from Prince Gortschakoff has been issued, in which he justifies a proclamation of war against Turkey.

It is expected that an Imperial Manifesto will be issued before hostilities are commenced.

## THE FEELING IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPE, 18TH APRIL.

The expulsion of all Russian subjects from Turkey is expected. The Russian Embassy here will leave next week.

The Kashgar Envoy has had an audience with the Sultan.

*_* The foregoing telegrams were issued in our Extra Edition at 12 noon yesterday.—ED. *B.G.*

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 19TH APRIL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Thibet, with the outward London mails of 6th April, left here for Bombay at 5 A.M. to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, 19TH APRIL.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats steadier.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers ........................ 4 15-16

In the Manchester Market there has been a better feeling but not much business.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 94⅞

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ....104⅝

Bar Silver........................ 55

Arrival—Egbert.

Departure—India.

## MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

WITH the *Bombay Gazette* of Monday, April 23, will be issued, as a Supplement, a large-sized Coloured Map of Turkey in Europe and Bessarabia, compiled from the latest and most authentic sources, and showing the roads and railways, the rivers, mountains and mountain passes, and the names of all the places given in Keith Johnston's Royal Atlas. The Map is lithographed on good paper so that it may be kept as a guide to the operations of the approaching campaign.

The Map will be presented *gratis* to all subscribers to the *Gazette*, and to all persons who may become subscribers for a period of not less than three months before the end of April.

To non-subscribers the price of the Map will be one rupee a copy.

Copies of the Map can be mounted on cloth at this office at a further charge of six annas a copy.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, April 19, 1877.

## POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

EXTRAS, containing the Political Telegrams received during the day, will be issued in future from this office during business hours. The charge for delivery of these Extras to subscribers to the daily paper will be Rs. 2 a month. To non-subscribers, the Extras will be sold at the rate of one anna each. Subscribers who wish to receive the Extras regularly will be good enough to send their names to be registered.

April 18, 1877.

## STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALLE, 19TH APRIL, 9 P. M.

H. M. S. Tamar left for Singapore.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand ........ | 1s. 9¼d. | per Rupee. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months' sight... | 1s. 9 13-16d. | „ |
| Credits, 3 months' sight... | 1s. 9 15-16d. | „ |
| Documents, 3 months' sight... | 1s. 10d. | „ |
| Sovereigns ........................ | Rs. 11-8 each. | |

IT is said that Mr. Albert Grant's pictures, which are to be sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods next month, have been valued by a competent authority at £500,000 sterling.

WE observe in the *Illustrated London News* a very truthful picture of the Bombay Sailors' Home. The *Graphic* contains interesting sketches and portraits of the Missionary Bishops of Southern India, Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Sargent.

THE *Statesman* publishes the following special telegram, dated London, April 14:—

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Austerlitz ........................ | 1 |
| Congress........................ | 2 |
| Liberator ........................ | 3 |

THE Secretary of State for India has lately suggested to the Madras Government that the High Court should warn the District Judges to avoid as far as possible becoming the guests of those who are interested in cases, civil and criminal, which will eventually be submitted to the Judges' decision. This will be particularly hard, a contemporary thinks, upon the proposed native Judges, as, the majority of litigants in the mofussil being natives, the Judges will be deprived to a great extent of the society of their fellow-countrymen.

SPECIAL telegrams to the *Times* from Odessa report that, apart from the demobilized corps and the corps appointed for the defence of Kustendji, the Russian Army of the South is 250,000 strong, and possesses 700 field-guns. All the corps are on a perfect war footing. Odessa is stated to be completely secured against an attack from the sea by about 700 torpedoes which have been laid, and a series of fortifications well planned and admirably armed. The garrison of Odessa is about 10,000 strong, and in the neighbourhood there are large masses of troops in cantonments.

THE *Whitehall Review* says:—"An arrangement has been made between the India Office and the War Office by which the Staff College at Sandhurst will be thrown open to the officers of the Indian Staff Corps; and provision is to be made for the examinations in July next in India of a number of candidates for representing the local army. A limit will of course be imposed, as is done in the case of the Royal Artillery Engineers and Marines; but there is some satisfaction in knowing that the obstacles which have so long existed have been removed, and that Indian officers will now benefit to the same extent as imperial officers."

A KULU correspondent of a contemporary gives an extraordinary account of a leopard being stoned to death by four men. It appears that the leopard attacked a zemindar in broad day light, and would probably have killed him had not his brother, who was luckily near at hand, picked up a large stone and taken a pot shot at the leopard with it; it most fortunately caught the brute on the nose, breaking its jaw, and knocking most of its teeth out. Two Lahoulis then came up, and though all four men were more or less clawed, they succeeded in stoning the best to death. This occurred on the 23rd ultimo at Sumsi, where the suspension bridge is being built.

WE quote the following remarks on the silver question from the *Englishman*:—"The late pressure of German silver on the English market is stated in letters from Berlin to have been caused by the final conversion operations of the German Government, who have now succeeded in disposing of their surplus stock of the metal. If this is really the case, the period of violent fluctuations in exchange may, we hope, be considered closed. It is now clear that the late glut of silver was caused by the operations connected with the demonetisation of the German coinage, and not by any extraordinary increase of production in the United States, who have lately been importing supplies from Europe."

A COLLISION occurred on the Emperor William's birthday between the soldiers in garrison at Metz. The Hessians having got up a ball, the Brandenbergers tried, as last year, to force their way in. On their being driven back, Prussian soldiers collected outside, and prevented the Hessians from leaving the ball-room. The officers vainly endeavouring to pacify them, sabres were drawn on both sides and the scuffle lasted till 5 in the morning. It is alleged that 40 soldiers of one regiment are in hospital, and a lieutenant and a captain were among the killed. The troops have been ordered to reach their barracks by 7 every evening, and proceedings have been taken against the ringleaders.

BY order of the Russian Government, all locomotives, railway carriages, and rolling-stock purchased by Russian railway companies must henceforth be manufactured in Russia. This is another heavy blow to German industry. To enable the Russian railway companies to obtain locomotives and carriages in Russia, the St. Petersburg Government will allow materials to be imported duty free, and will also pay premiums and subsidies to Russian manufacturers. The action of the Imperial Decree which will be promulgated in a few days, in the first place, seems to be confined to new companies, but is to be gradually extended to existing companies as the home manufacturers develope their works and can supply the demand.

PRIVATE and authentic intelligence from Egypt informs the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* that the published version of the letter from King Menelek of Shoa to the Khedive is correct. The letter, which is in the Anhara dialect of the Abyssinian language, was delivered at Cairo by M. Arnoux, a French merchant, who lived several years in Shoa, and eventually was allowed to leave the country with goods worth 250,000f. By way of credentials, the King of Shoa placed in M. Arnoux's hands a letter he had received some time previously from the Khedive, the possession of which proves the authenticity of his mission. Menelek is the legitimate representative of the ancient Shoa dynasty, and, ruling the more Conservative portion of the Abyssinian race, is not likely to give in unless his claims are satisfied.

A WRITER in the *Whitehall Review* notices that the Servian losses in the war are computed at 40,000 killed and wounded—about one-fifth of the tax-paying inhabitants. This reduces the yearly income of £600,000 by about £50,000, as every Serb over twenty-one has to pay twenty-four shillings annually of direct taxes. Besides, the damage done in the three most exposed provinces is stated as exceeding 11,500,000 Austrian ducats, without taking into account the loss of labour, the cost of ammunition, provisions, &c., which might easily bring the total loss up to 20,000,000 ducats—one-fifth of the entire estimated value of property in Servia; so that the pleasure of unsheathing her sword for the oppressed Christian subjects of the Sultan costs Servia one-fifth of her men and one-fifth of her wealth—a rather exorbitant price to pay for a spare copy of the protocol.

MR. T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE is said to be engaged on a Life of Pope Pius IX., which will be shortly ready for publication. It is not the intention of the author to attempt a history of the "Life and Times" of the Pontiff, but his object will be to produce a life of Pius IX. as strictly personal as the nature of the position held by him will permit. Other items of literary gossip are that Mr. H. A. Page has in the press a book entitled "Thomas de Quincey; his Life and Writings, with Unpublished Correspondence." Dr. Jowett (the Master of Balliol) has in hand a translation of Thucydides (of the same character as his Plato); and Mr. James Bryce has in preparation a volume of travels in Transcaucasia, one of the most interesting features of which will be a description of Mount Ararat, the ascent of which by the author is among the half-dozen or so that have been made by modern travellers. The *Athenæum* says that Mr. Gladstone has consented to write an introduction to a new edition of Miss Irby's well-known work on the European provinces of Turkey.

ACCORDING to Dr. Russell, the Prince of Wales seems to have been most charmed with Madras, where there appears to have been less wearisome ceremonial and more real enjoyment than in either Bombay or Calcutta. "It would be only just to say," he writes, "that the welcome of the Duke of Buckingham and the reception given by the people of Madras must ever remain among the most pleasant memories of the Prince's tour. In Government House there was a combination of English family life with the state of an Oriental satrap, but the former so far predominated, thanks to the presence of the gracious ladies, who did the honours of the Duke's house with such kindness that one felt, in spite of strange surroundings, as though one were 'at home.'" In fact, the trip along the east coast appears to have been eminently enjoyable, and Madura, Seringham, and various other eastern towns are described in glowing terms. The one great disappointment of the voyage was the abandonment of the proposed hunting excursion in Mysore and Travancore on account of the cholera, and against which Dr. Fayrer, despite the enticing reports of innumerable bison and countless deer, inexorably set his face.

*Galignani* states that Lieutenant Zubovitz, of the Austrian army, whose ride from Vienna to Paris may be remembered, has just performed the exploit of crossing the Danube at the former city, where the river is very wide, mounted on a horse provided with a floating apparatus of which he is the inventor. Although the water was very high, M. Zubovitz would not be dissuaded from making the trial, and rode on to the quay at about four in the afternoon. The india-rubber air reservoirs which were to keep the horse afloat were attached to the saddle on each side. The rider wore an ordinary hunting-dress with high waterproof boots, and did not carry with him any life-saving apparatus. The animal at first refused to enter the river, but the rider soon overcame his resistance and he plunged in, and sank until only his head was left above the surface. The crowd who lined the quays and had been looking on anxiously, called to him to return, but he spurred on, and, carried away by the rapid current, was soon in the middle of the stream, rising and sinking with the swell. At last, seven minutes after leaving the right bank, he touched the left side under the arch of the bridge and was received with loud cheers. The object of this experiment was to show that with this apparatus wide rivers may be crossed by cavalry without bridges or fords.

As the time approaches for sending in the pictures for the Royal Academy Exhibition, gossip from the studios becomes more plentiful. Mr. Watts, it is stated, is finishing a picture representing an episode in the Deluge—a sequel to a work on the same subject which he exhibited a few years ago. Mr. Marcus Stone sends a domestic subject, of which the principal figure is a young girl burning her lover's letters, while her father and mother, seated at the farther end of the apartment, look on in sympathy. Mr. Fildes has a large picture in hand, but this he will reserve for next year. For the present he contents himself with a single figure in the style of a milkmaid and a study of Venetian life. According to a pretty general opinion, the "sensation" picture of the season will be Mr. Long's festal composition painted in the manner of his "Babylonian Marriage Market." Mr. P. P. Morris sends a picture upon a more important scale than he has yet attempted. It is called "The Little Mother," and represents a little gipsy girl drying the feet of her still smaller brother, while the real mother of both sleeps with an infant in her arms in the shadow of the gipsy tent. Mr. Broughton has a painting representing some children gathering primroses in the early spring and overtaken by a sudden snowstorm. Mr. Pettie is engaged on a large picture representing a Highland outlaw who has just escaped from his pursuers to his hiding-place in the mountains. The title of the picture will probably be "Hunted."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The death of Mr. Walter Bagehot is a loss to literature, but it is still more markedly a loss to journalism. The late editor of the *Economist* had two qualities which gave him a distinctive place among writers of leading articles. He could deal abstrusely with abstruse subjects and yet not forget that, whatever may be the part reserved for specialists in the ultimate formation of public opinion, the public opinion of the moment is the opinion of men of ordinary cultivation and intelligence, and that the journalist who fails to make himself understood by them misses his mark. There may be other writers on the money market whose grasp of the subject is as great as Mr. Bagehot's, or whose judgment is held in equal respect by the men who compose the market. But where shall we find articles on City matters that week after week command the attention and sustain the interest of educated men who have no personal concern in such subjects and no knowledge of them beyond that which Mr. Bagehot has himself imparted to them? But it was not only as a specialist singularly competent to make his specialty understood that Mr. Bagehot was remarkable. He was also a political critic of singular comprehensiveness and impartiality. This second quality is perhaps almost as rare as the former. In a sense no doubt all journalists are political critics. They are so, that is to say, as opposed to the politicians proper, who are men of action. But among themselves journalists may be divided into men of action, the object of whose writing is to get certain things done or left undone, and critics, the object of whose writing is to appreciate all that can be alleged in favour of getting certain things done or of leaving them undone. Mr. Bagehot had in a very great degree two faculties not often found in combination. He could see with singular clearness both sides of a subject, and he could understand that when a decision had once been made it must be carried out with as much energy as though the arguments had been all on one side.

ACCORDING to a Vienna telegram in the *Times*, the *Fremdenblatt* publishes a communication from Woloczysk of the 19th March, giving some accounts of the feeling in Russia and of the armaments which, though, perhaps, strongly coloured, are not without interest. According to it, the peaceful voices in Europe find no echo in Russia. In the face of the constant transports to strengthen the Southern Army, the rumours about demobilization are only smiled at. Four regiments of the newly-mobilized corps were to be at their destination within ten days. The transports of troops from Russian Poland has largely ceased. Instead of them, the Kiew Brest Railway brings heavy siege material from Brest. Up to the present time some 300 siege guns have come from there. On the Moscow Koursk Railway the transport of troops was to begin again shortly. The Military Governor of Moscow had announced to Director Bartinsky that within the next week 40,000 Infantry would arrive by the Kjayan Railway in Moscow, who will have to be taken on to Zitomir. Besides the concentrations in cantonments which have already been made in the southernmost portions of Bessarabia, the last reserves from the frontier fortresses of Kremenetz, Kaminietz Podolsk, and Chotim have begun to move to the southern banks of the Pruth. By these reinforcements and the last reserves from Kiew, it is thought that the Southern Army has been brought up to the number already of 300,000 combatants, behind whom there is a Reserve of 120,000 men. It is, however, not believed that this force will be a reserve in the common sense of the word, but that when it has attained its normal strength of 200,000 men, it will be sent after the operating army. As this may take a couple of months, many think that the advance will not be made before these new formations are completed—that is, not before the middle of May. According to this communication, a demobilization without some tangible success is, by the opinion prevalent in the whole Empire of the Czar from the Drina to the Kura, a sheer impossibility. On the contrary, something must be done soon. In Kiew, in Podolia, and Volhynia every one wishes, no doubt, for peace: but Little Russia has never decided Russian policy. What has always decided and will always decide Russian policy is the opinion of the "Gastinney Dwer," the central market-hall of Moscow. What Prince Dolgorouky reports from there turns the balance, and Moscow and Great Russia are in a feverish agitation. Papers in Vienna, Berlin, or Paris would not be allowed to use with impunity such language as is employed by the Russian Press on Eastern affairs; the *mot d'ordre* of which is, "We want war."

## DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1877.

MEMORANDUM from the Revenue Commissioner, Kanarese Districts, No. 774, dated 9th April 1877.

Forwards a letter from the Collector of Dharwar, No. 448 F., dated 5th instant, submitting the report called for in Government Resolution No. 196 E.—686, Local, dated 28th March 1877, in connection with certain remarks made by the Sanitary Commissioner in his letter to Government, dated 13th idem, regarding the Hubli poor-house, the want of work for the people at Hubli, and the state of the Kod-Kerur road.

RESOLUTION.—No doubt a suitable dietary will be, or by this time has been, introduced into the Hubli relief-house, and into other similar institutions in the Dharwar Collectorate. The main points are to give cooked food in proper quantities, and to insist upon its being eaten on the spot. The Belgaum scale is a very good and economical one, and its adoption should be urged on the notice of the Dharwar authorities.

2. The Collector's views regarding not employing large bodies of immigrants near towns, whose sanitary condition is not very good, are sound, and Government agree with him that great caution will have to be exercised in dispensing charitable relief on an extended scale, so that the people may not become demoralized in numbers that it would be most difficult and embarrassing to deal with. The orders issued in Government Resolution No. 196 E.—686, of 28th March 1877, however provide for this, for they lay down that, as soon as the weakened people gain strength, they should be sent to work.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

## NON-INTERFERENCE BY OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON RELIEF WORKS WITH THE SALE OF GRAIN TO WORK-PEOPLE.

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1877.

MEMORANDUM from the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, No. 1694, dated 10th April 1877.

Forwards a memorandum, No. 2171, dated 9th April 1877, from the Collector of Satara, submitting certain correspondence on the subject of grain-supply at Nehr. Agrees with the Collector as to the duty of the Medical Assistant being to ascertain, as regards the grain, whether its wholesome and fit for human food, and that its having a little smell, or being a little old, should not suffice for its rejection. Suggests urging the Irrigation Department through the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to do all they can to conciliate the grain dealers, and, in place of discouraging the sale of Jumboosir and other foreign grain, to do all they can to give it a preference.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of all Officers connected with relief works should be drawn to para 2 of Government Resolution No. 185 C. W.—826, Local, of 14th November 1876. It is not desirable to interfere with the sale of any grain that is not obviously unfit for food, still less is it expedient to reject all but the grain grown in the district.

2. It will be very mischievous, should any impression get abroad among the dealers that Jumboosir or any other foreign grain will not be received, Government regret extremely that grounds for such impression should apparently have been given by injudicious action on the part of officers connected with the works in the Satara district; and they desire that it be immediately corrected in the most public manner, and that it be made known to the trade that no grain will be rejected that is wholesome and sound.

3. The civil officers will be held responsible for the grain supplied on the works, and for the future, the Public Works Department officers should abstain from interference, and should apply to the civil officers, in the event of any doubt arising, as to the quality of the grain offered.

4. Nothing should be done by Government officers to give a preference to any particular description of grain.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

## CONTRACTORS AND THE TOWN COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Grattan Geary has applied to have his name expunged from a contract of the Municipality with the *Times of India* in order, according to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, to render himself eligible for the next vacancy in the Town Council.

Is this not the same gentleman who paid the taxes of the *Times of India*, of which he is the manager, I think, in his own name in order to qualify himself for the Corporation?

Is not his present attempt to attain a Councillorship also an evasion of the law?

Supposing, for instance, a mercantile firm were to pay their taxes in an assistant's name, procure his election to the Municipal Council, and then make use of his position and influence to obtain contracts, what would be said and thought of such a proceeding?

It may be asserted that Mr. Geary has no beneficial interest in the *Times of India* beyond his position as editor and manager. If so, why disturb the present contract at all? but, when it comes on for renewal, can Mr. Geary, who, I presume, is bound like all employés to the interest of the employers, be expected to vote impartially? At all events it appears to me that it is open to

QUESTION.

April 19.

*Holloway's Pills.*—The slightest indisposition (that is may be rapidly run to a disastrous course from bad to worse) should engage the immediate attention of the afflicted of all classes. A few doses of these thoroughly purifying and strengthening Pills will always be beneficial when the least disorder reigns, or when nervous fears oppress. Two or three Pills at bed-time have the happiest effect in promoting perfect digestion whereby the muscles are rendered more vigorous, the spirits more buoyant, and the entire frame more hardy. Holloway's medicine increases the quantity of nutriment derivable from a given quantity of food, whereby the quality of the blood is improved, the tone of the nerves more thoroughly heightened, and the disposition to fall into disease is reduced to a minimum.

# BOMBAY.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Second Criminal Sessions, which commenced on the 10th instant, terminated yesterday.

FATHER RIVINGTON LECTURING.—The Rev. Luke Rivington will deliver an address at the Mazagon school-room to-night at 8 on the subject of his recent missionary tour in Southern India.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Tyeb Cassim, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced to nine months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, for committing theft of Rs. 10-4-6, the property of Hurkisson Hurjeevun on the day previous.

CAUTION TO YACHTS AND SMALL CRAFT.—Royal Artillery practice will take place this afternoon from the 9-inch battery at Oyster Rocks and the 10-inch guns on board the Magdala, firing in conjunction with the land battery in a southerly direction. Yachts and small craft should keep clear of their range.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Appa Gungajee, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. W. Webb, for having on that day committed theft of Rs. 125 in Government currency notes, the property of Peetamber Seshkurn.

RUSTOMPOORA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—This dispensary is conducted at the sole expense of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai. The following number (286) of patients were treated during the month of March last:—Male, 72; female, 101; children, 113. Of these 230 were Parsees, 29 Hindoos, 27 Mussulmans, of whom 237 were cured, 18 absented and 31 remained. The average daily attendance was 9·7.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 9th April 1877 was Rs. 2,09,63,170; add silver received during the week, Rs. 14,23,418. The sum of Rs. 25,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,98,86,588. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 38,90,683, belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MR. EDGINTON.—Mr. Alfred Edginton will make over charge of his duties as Deputy Commissioner of Police to Mr. R. H. Vincent on the 15th May next, and leave Bombay for England by the first mail in June following. The address to be presented to Mr. Edginton by the Parsees of Bombay is, we hear, being influentially and numerously signed. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the eldest son of the Parsee Baronet, has joined the committee appointed to prepare the address.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Bhow Trimbuck, cartman, for working his bullock in Bazaar Gate Street, the animal being lame of the off hindleg, was fined Rs. 6.—Shaik Hussain, buggy driver, for working his horse near the Elphinstone Circle, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 10.—Suddoo Rama, water cart-driver, for working his bullocks in Parell road, the animals being in such an emaciated state as to be quite unfit for work, was fined Rs. 10.—Rama Balla, buggy driver, for working his horse in Abdool Raymon Street, the animal being lame of the near hind leg and having a galled back, was fined Rs. 10.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue on view of the body of Nabbee, a Hindoo girl. Deceased was about 14 years of age. She was found lying dead amongst the rocks near the seashore at Walkeshwur on the evening previous. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in the clothes worn by the deceased when she left her mother-in-law's house two days previous to this. None of her ornaments that she had worn were missing. Deceased had been suffering from fever. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in the sea."

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 17th April 1877, was 907, being 142 more than in the preceding week, 384 more than the total of the week ending 18th April, 1876, and 504 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 255 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 69·80. There were 355 deaths from remittent fever, which is 25 more than last week and 237 above the same period last year. There were 48 deaths from cholera last week compared with 2 in the corresponding week last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 87, 33 and 33 respectively, compared with 30, 15 and 26 last year.

MURDER OF A GIRL AT KHANDALLA FOR THE SAKE OF HER ORNAMENTS.—A most shocking and cold-blooded murder was committed at Khandalla on the 5th instant. The culprit, who is of the cooly caste by name Dewjee, asked his unsuspecting victim, a girl named Kooshee combe Ragoo, by caste Goorwin, about 12 years of age, to accompany him into the adjacent jungle to collect wood—having had his eye upon her ornaments which were not worth more than Rs. 12 altogether. He succeeded in inducing her to keep him company as far as the ravine below the Khandalla barracks at a place called Yalkee, where he put his nefarious cravings into practice by cutting her throat with a *koeta*. After life was extinct, the blood-thirsty ruffian, finding he could not extricate the anklets from off her legs as soon as he wished, wanted of course to evade detection, and in his eagerness to do so, chopped off her feet and possessed himself of her much covetted ornaments. The crime was not traced until a full week had elapsed when the body was observed in a fearfully mutilated and decomposed state. The Police, of course, commenced their inquiries, and succeeded in *potting* their man. The culprit having confessed his crime, was placed yesterday before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate. The case is now under investigation.—*Poona Observer*, April 19.

## THE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL YESTERDAY.

THE Concert at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon on behalf of the Scottish Orphanage was well attended and was from all points of view successful. The programme contained selections of music very happily chosen and very well sung and played. To see on the crimson clothed platform those who have so frequently contributed to the amusement of delighted audiences raised a feeling of regret that the occasions for listening to them are now so few and so far between, but the duet-soprano and baritone, "I'm an Alsatian," revived most agreeable recollections; and the second duet-soprano and baritone in the second part of the Concert, "Qual Voce," aroused the audience enthusiastically, and to appease the cry of *encore* a repetition was most generously and gracefully given. The first part of the Concert terminated with a solo contralto, "Cherry Ripe," sweetly sung by a lady, who, though a visitor only from Calcutta, kindly offered her services to assist the Scottish orphans. A very interesting feature in the Concert yesterday was the assembling of the children of the Scottish Orphanage on the platform, first to sing in chorus the song of "Caller Herrin," and again near the close of the Concert, "The Smith's, a gallant Fireman." Each time they sang remarkably well and showed that they had been well trained. The effect of their voices, unaccompanied, was very pleasing. Madame Tasca charmed every one with her marvellous playing. We must not omit to notice the re-appearance of our favourite tenor, who sang so well the song "Mary of Argyll" and received well-merited applause. Mr. Locke Gray commenced and concluded the Concert with a selection for the organ. Financially, the Concert was also successful, 285 tickets were sold and Rs. 200 were taken at the door, making a total altogether of about Rs. 770.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 18th 1877.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ............. | 29·875 |
| Temperature of the Air.............................. | 82·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer.............................. | 76·2 |
| Dew Point ............................................ | 73·8 |
| Relative humidity of Air .......................... | 0·755 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 0·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)...... | 87·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)... | 76·4 |
| General Direction of wind ......N, NNE, ENE, E, NW, WNW, NW, NNW. | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours ........................... | 263. |

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### NINTH DAY, THURSDAY, 19TH APRIL.

(Before THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Cursondas Hurry, who was on Wednesday found guilty of murder of his father-in-law Velljee Jewraj, was placed at the bar to receive sentence. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, he said he was under the influence of an intoxicating drug when he committed the act.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said the jury had found him guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder, with a representation that they did not think he went to his father-in-law's house with a premeditated intention to murder him. His Lordship had reserved passing sentence in order to more fully consider the circumstances of the case. Now, assuming that the knife might not have been purchased with a premeditated intention to commit the murder, his Lordship said he saw no extenuating circumstances in favour of the prisoner. He committed a dastardly attack upon his father-in-law. He first attacked his wife, and then leaving her, he rushed upon his father-in-law and struck him two blows, which terminated fatally. The statement made by the prisoner on Wednesday and repeated that day, to the effect that he had taken some intoxicating drug, had been proved to be false. Nothing more remained for his Lordship to do than pass upon him the "dread sentence of the law." The prisoner was then formally sentenced to be hanged at the usual place of execution on a day to be hereafter named.

ATTEMPT TO TRANSPORT FIREARMS.

Moteejee Futtajee, a Marwaree petty dealer, was charged with having attempted to transport from Bombay 22 fowling pieces by delivering them in a box to Premjee Muljee contrary to the Notification of the Governor General of India in Council, No. 14, dated 7th January 1869. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. P. M. Mehta defended the prisoner. Mr. Mayhew, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was charged with transporting, or attempting to transport, firearms from Bombay to Ahmedabad. The prosecution was instituted under an Act of the Legislative Council of India, under which it was made a criminal offence to transport arms. The prisoner was a shroff and carried on business at a house in Withulwady, and had been in the habit of consigning goods to Ahmedabad and elsewhere through the agency of a muccadum, named Bhickajee Ambaidas, who carries on business in Khan Bazaar, but lives in the same house as the prisoner. After stating the nature of the evidence that would be brought forward in support of the charge, the learned counsel said the real question before the jury was, did the prisoner attempt to transport the arms by means of a misrepresentation, and had he a guilty knowledge of the contents, and did he attempt to transport them against the law? The strongest point against the prisoner was the payment of Rs. 10, the usual fee being only six annas a package.

The defence was that the box belonged to a Borah named Dawood, and that prisoner, in ignorance of its contents, entrusted it for transmission to the muccadum Bhickajee. Two witnesses were called for the prisoner to state what prisoner said to Bhickajee when delivering the box to him.

The learned counsel for the defence and the prosecution having addressed the jury, the latter returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

THIS being the last case, the Second Criminal Sessions were formally dissolved.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN INDIA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT RACES, 1877.

1ST RACE.—"The Poona Hunt Stakes"—Rs. 500 added from the fund. For all Arabs and Country-Breds. About 3 miles over a stiff hog-hunting country.

| | st. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| Arabs, C. W. over ........................ | 11 | 7 |
| Country-Breds 14-2 and under, C. W. over ........ | 11 | 7 |
| C. B. over 14-2, C. W. over ........................ | 12 | 7 |

Galloways allowed 7 lbs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Entrance—15th May ........................ | 1 G. M. |
| „ 15th June........................ | 3 G. M. |
| On day before date advertised for the races to be run | 5 G. M. |

2ND RACE.—"The Hog Hunters' Purse."—Rs. 500 added from the fund. For all English and Colonial horses. About 3 miles over a stiff hog-hunting country.

| | st. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| C. W. over........................................ | 12 | 7 |

Entrances as in Poona Hunt Stakes.

| | st. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| C. B. over 14-2 can enter for this race, carrying C. W. over........................ | 10 | 7 |

3RD RACE.—"The Tally Ho Stakes."—Rs. 500 added from the fund. For all horses. About 1 mile over a stiff hog-hunting country.

| | st. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| English and Colonials, C. W. over ........................ | 12 | 7 |
| C. B. over 14-2, C. W. over ........................ | 11 | 7 |
| C. B. 14-2 and under, and Arabs C. W. over........ | 10 | 7 |

Galloways allowed 7 lbs.
Entrances as in Poona Hunt Stakes.

4TH RACE.—"Pony Race."—For all C. B. Ponies. 13-2 to carry 11st. 7lbs. Weight for inches. About 1 mile. Rs. 200 from the fund.

Entrance—1 G. M. the day before the races.

### RULES.

1. The above Races will probably come off at Poona over the same course as last year in July. Date to be fixed hereafter, after communication with owners.
2. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.
3. Entrances to be *dispatched* on the dates mentioned.
4. The decision of the Stewards to be final.
5. Full public money will be given in the case of three starters *bona fide* on separate interests; half public money in case of two starters or for a walk-over.
6. Riders who have never taken a first spear, or who have not won a steeplechase, allowed 5 lbs.
7. Persians and Caboolees to carry equal weight with Arabs.
8. The Stewards will not undertake the management of the lotteries.
9. The second horse in each race to save his stakes.
10. The course will be marked out by the Stewards, who will take into consideration the wishes of owners who have entered horses; but the line of country must be *bona fide*, a hog-hunting country.
11. Previous winners of these races—once, 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.
12. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

A. G. F. HOGG, Major,
Honorary Secretary, The Club, Poona.

# EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 30.)

THE negotiations between Russia and England have become more promising for peace. According to the latest intelligence, Russia has accepted the modifications in the Protocol proposed by England, and will undertake to demobilise her army.

It is believed that this change in the attitude of Russia is largely due to the influence of Austria, which has refused to make the Triple Alliance an instrument for advancing Russian ambition.

General Ignatieff has been at Vienna and Berlin on his return journey to St. Petersburg.

The military preparations of Turkey and Russia continue.

The Turkish Parliament is settling down to work in a satisfactory manner at Constantinople.

Peace negotiations between the Porte and Montenegro are not yet renewed, both parties protesting that further concession is impossible.

Mr. Layard, at present the English Ambassador at Madrid, is to succeed Sir H. Elliot temporarily at Constantinople.

The Queen has received a succession of visitors at Windsor, and returned with the Princess Beatrice on March 29, to Osborne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remain in London in consequence of the indisposition of H. R. H., who is, however, going on favourably.

No important business has been transacted in the House of Lords this week.

In the House of Commons there was a long debate on Friday, March 23, on the motion of Mr. Fawcett concerning the Eastern policy of the Government; on Tuesday, March 28, Sir Stafford Northcote said that negotiations between the Russian and English Governments were still in progress, and that he hoped to have satisfactory news to give after Easter. The same day there was a personal passage of arms between Mr. Gladstone and Sir H. D. Wolff, and Mr. Rylands brought forward his motion concerning the conduct of Sir H. Elliot at Constantinople.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race resulted, March 24, in a dead heat. Some dissatisfaction is felt with the judge's decision.

A disastrous railway accident has occurred near Morpeth, the "Flying Scotchman" running off the rails. Five persons have died and many are seriously injured.

Mr. T. Carlyle has been elected President for the year of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

A requisition is in preparation among the students of Glasgow University asking Mr. Gladstone to be nominated as the successor of Lord Beaconsfield as Lord Rector.

In France speeches to the working men of Paris were delivered by MM. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, on March 25.

In the German Parliament it has been finally decided that Leipsic, and not, as Prince Bismarck wished, Berlin should be the seat of Imperial Supreme Court of Justice.

In Rome the relations between the Pope and the Italian Government are becoming more strained, and there are rumours of French and Austrian interference.

Sir R. Collinson presided over the half-yearly meeting of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society. General testimony was borne to the increased growth of the organisation, and to the augmented extent of its usefulness.

The Social Science Congress will be held this year at Aberdeen. Its sittings begin on Wednesday, 19th September.

In reply to an invitation from Southwark, Mr. Joseph Arch has consented to become a working men's candidate for the representation of that borough at the next election.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lomer, Ben. Rst.; C. M. Henderson, M.D., Ben. Rst.; Mrs. Chisholm; Dowager Lady Dashwood; Sir David Dundas; the Hon. Mrs. Ellison; Countess Poulett; Lieut.-Col. W. H. F. P. Strachan; Com. E. Cole, R.N.; Lieut.-Col. J. Webster; Field-Marshal Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, G.C.B.; Sir W. Hanham, Bart.; Com. R. Lewis, R.N.

## THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

THE accounts of the boat race contained in the London papers to hand by the mail which arrived yesterday vary considerably. A careful comparison shows clearly, we think, that the following from the *Sportsman* of Monday, the 26th of March, is the most complete and accurate in detailed description and at the same time perfectly just in respect to the comments on the race and the rowers. The *Sportsman's* correspondent wrote:—

Even if the race of Saturday last had been between two of the weakest University crews that ever rowed on London water, it would still live in history as having furnished one instance of the only dead heat on record in the annals of first-class rowing between Putney and Mortlake. We can hardly except to see such an event again in a generation; it difficult enough to find boats so closely matched as to be inseparable at the finish, even when the course is under two miles, and the crews are purposely made up with a view to a close match. Oxford have twice succeeded in handicapping their trial eights to a dead heat, but even that is a contingency which may not happen again for years. We believe, as will be seen from our description further on, that the race would, instead of being a dead heat, have resulted in a victory for Oxford by a length, and a little over, but for the accident to bow's oar. But even if this had been the case, no one would deny that the race had been most closely fought—sufficiently so to render it a red-letter match in the annals of University Boat Races.

When the trial eights of the two Universities were rowed we expressed our opinion that those of Oxford were a better lot than those of Cambridge. At the same time the great numbers of old University oars that Cambridge had to fall back upon this season were sufficient guarantee that she would not be deficient in material for a good crew, and it was not very difficult for her to find a couple of good recruits out of the trials, though she might have been in trouble had she been called upon to fill four or five vacancies. The Cambridge crew began practice with Prest of Jesus as a temporary stroke, pending the arrival of Shofto early in February. W. B. Close did not join the crew till just before training commenced. Meanwhile the time was not lost, for there being to extra vacancies to fill till these last mentioned "blues" came up, there was ample opportunity to try all the new hands that had any claim to a seat in the boat. Among those who were then tried, but who did not take seats in the crew after it was finally made up, were—Allen and Dale of Lady Margaret, Sporrell of Trinity Hall. Holmes of Clare was also tried, and he actually had a seat in the boat for some time, on and off, until he was finally superseded by Hoskyns. The rowing of Edmonds of Jesus in the trial eight had been particularly good, and we were rather surprised that so little notice was taken of him at the beginning of term; but later on his merits were recognised, and he came to Putney in the creditable capacity of odd man. The crew were well together very early in the year; within a fortnight after Shafto had taken his seat at stroke they were rowing it anything rather better than they did at any time during their stay at Putney. Their oars were than thoroughly together, and they rowed a bit longer than they did when they reached the tideway. Their standard faults, which marked them quite as much last year as this—those of feather under water and of deadness in the recovery—were conspicuous early in training, just as they were later on. But their sliding was always first rate, and locking at them as a whole, we seldom had seen (as we observed at the time) a more advanced crew than Cambridge were five weeks before the race. Advanced in practice, of course, we mean, for their training was then but incipient. It was natural that they should have been so, for they had the same stroke, as before, and five other old hands who were well used to his style. There was not much to learn in the way of time or of sliding, and there was less room for improvement than is usually seen in a university eight so long before the day of the race. The only things which they could materially improve were their feather and their recovery, and though the latter became slightly better we do not think that the others showed much difference at the end of training. No wonder that those who saw Cambridge at that period, and who were inclined to calculate future results by present performances, made them strong favourites. Their coaching during term time was undertaken chiefly by the Rev. E. Lowe, of Christ's an old "blue."

Oxford were always strong, but were very backward at the beginning of term. They did not come into residence till a week later than Cambridge, and when they did begin to work they had still to wait another week before Marriott came up to take his place at stroke. The trial eights had furnished plenty of good men; besides Grenfell of Balliol, Pelham of Magdalen, and Chowles of St. John's, who eventually rowed in the race, there were others tried, any one of whom in years when Oxford had less strong material (such as in '73 and '74) would have been likely to have obtained places in the crew. These were Booth of Pembroke, Stainton of Christ Church, Hobart of Exeter (who rowed last year), Miller of Exeter, and Burne of Keble. Mulholland of Balliol, who had not rowed in the trial eights, decided to take an oar, and was a valuable acquisition. There were already three old and well-tried blues in the boat in the persons of the president, Marriott, and Stayner and just as the training commenced Boustead came up and joined the crew. There was some difficulty about finding seats for so many heavy men. For some time Miller rowed bow, and Cowles No. 2. Then the former gave way, and Cowles went to bow, where he remained, while Stainton held the place of No. 2 until Boustead came up and displaced him. The crew, though strong, were rough, and the floods added to their difficulties by impeding the coaching for the first month of term. The tuition was taken in hand by Sherwood of Christ Church—an old blue—for the greater part of the time of their practice at Oxford, and much credit is due to him for the improvement which he day by day effected in the crew. The time was very ragged at first and the bodies often out of shape, but gradually these faults began to disappear. The men always rowed long, and used their bodies well, but their sliding was always a weak point in their rowing. A month before the race it was still very bad; not only was it done too soon, but it was done at different times by almost every man in the boat. There was a sudden improvement effected in this respect during the last ten days of their practice at Oxford, but we do not think that the slide advanced any further, but rather that it fell off again during their stay at Putney.

Cambridge reached Putney on the 5th instant, and the coaching was then handed over to James B. Close, an ex-president. The rowing fell off during their first week on the tideway, and became shorter than is had been when they rowed at Cambridge. The same feature was to be seen in the Cambridge crew of 1874, which also was a very advanced crew early in its training. During the next week they got to row rather longer, but never quiet came back to their old length. They rowed the course hard only twice during the three weeks. The first time they took 22min, 49 sec upon a bad flood, and with a foulwind. and the next time—the Monday before the race—they did the good time of 19min 57 sec, on a fast tide, but with wind foul between Craven and the Soap Works. On Thursday they came down on a full and strong ebb, with a weak breeze astern, from Hammersmith to Putney in 7min 57sec, which was a fast performance. They had rowed the course half at a paddle during their first week at Putney, but the time that day was no criterion, as they were not doing their best. On Wednesday last they did 11sec slower time from Hammersmith to Putney than Oxford had done on similar tide, but they did not go quite full speed that day, whereas Oxford did. The new boat built for Cambridge by Swaddle and Winship barely carried them, and was a trifle down by the head until they eased her by shifting the coxswain further aft. She, however, seemed to travel well enough with all her smallness, and was light made and beautifully finished.

Oxford came to Putney a week later than Cambridge, and when it was seen that they rowed long, and that they were by no means badly together, they at once rose in public favour. On the second day of their practice they came down at half speed stroke upon a half-spent ebb, in the fast time of 19min 50sec. They had, however, a fair wind. This was in their Eton boat. They rowed the course in the Clasper on the 17th in 20min 55 sec on a moderate tide and with foul wind (their best performance—all round—we think). On Wednesday last they attempted to row the course on the ebb—with foul wind in Horse Reach and at Chiswick—but a slide got out of order and stopped them. They then had a fresh start from Hammersmith, and came down on a spent ebb and with fair wind in the very fast time of 7min 55sec. This was in the Eton boat.

The performances against time of the crews, though they never afforded any reliable line as to their relative powers, were quite sufficient to show that both of them were high-classed crew. It has often been said that the crew that can do the course under 20min has never been beaten in a race. This is true, and curiously the accuracy of this saying has been saved by the fortuitous result of the race.

The performances of the two crews against various "scratches" were good as a whole, and at the same time offered no line to be depended upon. The fluctuations in the betting were most remarkable. When 7 to 4 was laid on Cambridge early in the term, before Oxford had developed, such speculation was pure gambling either way. The betting was even—Cambridge for choice—during the week ending March 10. During the last week it rose by degrees to 2 to 1 on Oxford, in consequence of the fast "times" done by them. In the beginning of the past week it turned round again to 5½ to 4 on Cambridge, and on Friday night and on the morning of the race, although at different places on the river side slight odds were laid on either crew, the betting at the start may quoted as even, at which price 1200*l*. was invested at one of the principal clubs on the preceding night. All these changes took place without any corresponding change in the merits of the crews. While Cambridge held their place in the quotations from the 4th to the 10th, they were slightly falling off, and Oxford daily improving. While Oxford were rising the next week to 2 to 1, their sliding was it anything falling off, and Cambridge were rowing better than they had been the week before; and during the last week, while Cambridge regained favour, Oxford were getting better together, and Cambridge remaining much the same as they had been the week before.

The Morning of Saturday was fine. The tide was sluggish, and had come almost, if not quite, to a standstill by the moment of the start. The wind blew fresh from the N.N.W. across the river up to Hammersmith, and against the boats between Hammersmith and Barnes. The start had been set for 8 a.m., but it was 8 hours 8min by the time that Oxford reached their station. The two boats could not be launched simultaneously, for the police could only clear the way for one crew at a time. It was, however, a pity that Oxford should have been kept so long as a quarter of an hour in the cold before Cambridge joined them. Oxford won the toss, and took the Middlesex side. A glance at the map will show that if two boats row abreast all the way one side is as fair as the other, for corners counterbalance each other in the long run. The Middlesex has the first turn at Cravan, and the last bend from the Bull's Head, nearly a mile long. The Surrey station has one long series of bends in its favour from the Soap Works to beyond the Bathing-place, a distance of one mile and three quarters. The Surrey shore was, we think, the less exposed to wind of the two on the day, and we should have ourselves chosen it, but there was not much difference. Oxford rowed in their Clasper boat, and Cambridge, and their Swaddle and Winship. Four steamers accompanied the race—the umpire's, the Oxford, the Cambridge, and the Press. Mr. J. W. Chitty, Q.C., was umpire, and Mr. E. Searle starter. Oxford came in guerneseys to the post, Cambridge in their blue jackets; each crew stripped at stations, and transferred surplus clothing to the starting-wherries. The start took place at precisely 8h 27min 33sec. The following are the names and weights of the two crews:

| OXFORD. | st | lb | CAMBRIDGE. | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. J. Cowles, St. John's ............ | 11 | 3½ | B. G. Hoskyns, Jesus (bow) ...... | 10 | 11½ |
| 2. J. M. Boustead, Univ. ............ | 12 | 9 | 2. T. W. Lewis, Caius ............ | 11 | 10 |
| 3. H. Pelham, Magdalen............... | 12 | 7½ | 3. J. C. Fenn, First Trin. ............ | 11 | 6 |
| 4. W. H. Grenfell, Balliol ............ | 12 | 10 | 4. W. B. Close, First Trin. ............ | 11 | 12 |
| 5. H. J. Stayner, St. John's ..... | 12 | 5½ | 5. L. G. Pike, Caius | 12 | 8 |
| 6. A. Mulholland, Balliol ............ | 12 | 7½ | 6. C. Gurdon, Jesus | 12 | 13½ |
| 7. T. C. Edwardes-Moss, Brasenose | 12 | 2 | 7. T. E. Hockin, Jesus ............ | 12 | 11½ |
| H. P. Marriott, Brasenose (stroke) ......... | 12 | 0½ | C. D. Shafto, Jesus (stroke)... | 12 | 1½ |
| F. M. Beaumont, New (cox.)...... | 7 | 0 | G. L. Davis, Clare (cox) .............. | 7 | 6 |

### THE RACE.

Oxford got the water first; after the first half-dozen strokes they were doing 39 a minute, and so were Cambridge. At Bishop's Creek both had settled down—Oxford to 37 Cambridge to 36. Oxford had the rougher water, with the cross wind, but the first inside turn; what little tide there was flowing under Cambridge, more in mid stream, but we think that the water was to all intents and purposes slack. At the first Willow Oxford seemed to have the best of it by two or three yards. After they rounded the Point Oxford went a little too wide to clear the Grass Wharf. Cambridge came level in the middle of the "shoot." Off Rose Bank Oxford quickened, so did Cambridge; they rowed 38 and 37 respectively. Oxford again led by a few feet at the Crab Tree, their stroke opposite Cantab's No. 6. Passing the Soap Works Cambridge picked up, and the boats were neck and neck in front of the Distillery. Hammersmith-bridge was reached in 9min 5sec. No one was allowed to take up a stand there. From inquiries from the police in charge of the structure, we hear that there was little or nothing to choose between the boats as they entered the bridge; they were shooting alternately with the stroke; Oxford may have had a few inches of lead at the lower side of the bridge, but they came out of it dead level. Cambridge had now the inside turn, and Oxford met the rougher water on the outside rather sooner than their opponents. Cambridge drew in front slowly past the Doves, and had a lead of a third of a length at the lower end of the Mall. When the boats got straight Oxford began to regain their lost ground. They had slackened their stroke in the rougher water, while Cambridge were now sparting to hold their own, and were rowing 38 to Oxford's 37. At the lower end of Chiswick Eyot Oxford had begun to show a slight lead. They bored in on Cambridge, and a foul seemed imminent, but Beaumont sheered out again just in time. At the top of the Eyot Oxford led a third of a length, and still rowed the slower stroke of the two; they seemed to be rowing Cambridge down; the latter did not go so well in the slight waves that were running as Oxford did, and the head wind seemed to affect them more. Again the boats came dangerously near, and if a foul had then occurred we fancy Oxford would have been in the wrong, but Davis magnanimously gave way, and Beaumont also steered back to his course at the same moment. Past the Church and round into Horse Reach Oxford were going away by inches only, slowly, but surely, and led half a lenght. Cambridge seemed fully extended all the way up the next reach. They quickened to 39, and held Oxford for a minute at the bathing place, then Oxford again began to draw away, and that without any further quickening. They still rowed 37. The extra weight and strength stood then in good stead against the head wind. They rowed in better trim than on any previous day, and did not touch a single wave. Cambridge splashed a good deal, and began to get out of time; No. 4 was late and decidedly abroad. Inch by inch Oxford drew in front. At the Bull's Head they led by about a yard less than their own length. Barnes-bridge was reached in 19min 36sec by Oxford, and 19min 43sec by Cambridge. There was just a foot of daylight between the boats, Oxford adding another six feet to this lead by the time that they had reached the White Hart. The race seemed over, hard fought though it had been, for Cambridge were rather falling to pieces in their efforts to go the pace, and Oxford by rowing so much better together than usual, seemed to show that they had still a good effort left in hand. Just above the Limes came a splash and lurch in the Oxford boat; bow's oar had broken and he had caught a crab. Whether the breakage caused the crab, or the crab the breakage—whether he fould any wood or obstacle—does not seemed clear, but from that moment he was helpless, and his oar useless. It took Oxford another second or two to get settled again, and Cambridge came on to them like a shot. By the time that bow's oar was extricated the lead was reduced to a shot half length, and the match was virtually seven oars to eight for the last half mile. It could be seen that bow was from that moment unable to feather; his blade was always square for the rest of the race, and was generally up in the air, so far as he could keep swing and kept time, but the oar being "hinged" as it were, with a joint where the leather held it, "wobbled" about as it was moved, and it was difficult work to keep it from again fouling the water. The "run in" was the finest thing ever seen upon the Thames. Cambridge, though they had been pretty well pumped before they reached Barnes, were still capable of a capital spurt, and as the water became smoother, they went steadier and splashed less. Oxford spurted in turn—both boats were rowing 40—Cambridge gaining inch by inch, and the Oxford rudder throwing up fountains, as it held the boat straight with the uneven work of four oars to three. Oxford had still two or three feet of lead left at the ship, and the last efforts of both strokes were enough to make their reputations for life as oar-men, even if they had never been heard of before. The boats passed the flag-boat level. Time, as taken by Benson's chronograph—start 8h 27min 33sec; finish, 8h 51min 39½sec; duration of race, 24min 6½sec. The other times taken on the Press boat slightly varied, one watch giving 24min 6sec, and another 24min 8sec. We may note that last year the time was 20min 19sec.

When the race was over the judge, J. Phelps, was wanted by the umpire and could not be found. Mr. Chitty steamed backwards and forwards to find him, but could not. To some gentlemen on board the press boat Phelps called out that the boats were "nose and nose," and then he disappeared. Of course such a mode of giving a fiat was thoroughly unofficial and could not be recognised, though there was no reason to discredit the *bona fides* of the statement of the judge. Mr. Chitty announced that the result of the race would remain in abeyance until the judge had officially recorded it to him, and sent for Phelps to wait upon him in Lincoln's Inn. During the afternoon Phelps duly attended at the Rolls Court, where were Mr. Chitty was, and had an audience with the umpire in the "Robing Room." After dinner in the evening Mr. Chitty announced what the result of that audience was. Without repeating the exact phraseology of Phelps, Mr. Chitty stated that the former had explained to him that the two boats passed the imaginary line which he was watching so evenly that it was impossible to separate them. "This" said, Mr. Chitty, "is of course equivalent to a dead heat," and he added that inasmuch as the verdict of the judge as to facts was without appeal, he trusted that the decision would be "accepted as unquestionable and unquestioned." No doubt many spectators, with or without bias of partisanship, may be strongly of opinion that one boat or the other won. But it must be remembered that the line on which the judge looked can only be simultaneously observed by one other person, and that would be some one standing at the opposite end of that line. The fact of the river being on a curve at the winning-post makes the variation, of appearance, from different points, all the greater. It is clear that if the boats are level upon the judge's line of view they cannot be so upon that of any one else except his *vis-a-vis* (if he has one). Simple rules of optics prove this. Therefore, if he gave a dead heat, every one else would appear to see one boat or the other ahead, according as they stood above or below him on the river.

We cannot, however, refrain from censuring the slipshod manner in which the verdict was recorded. The judge should make his report to the umpire, it to some other delegated official, without delay, and not leave it to be found out by hearsay, or delay its record for hours. It would be well that in future two flags should be given to the judge—one of each colour—and he should be instructed to hoist up the winning one the instant that the race was over. If there was a dead heat he would then hoist both. Considering the importance of the race to the competitors as well as to the world, it would be wise to appoint in future some judge of more education and mental power, to avoid difficulty. Surely plenty of old blues can be found to undertake the task. We do not wish to depreciate Phelps unduly: his integrity is proverbial. At the same time the official duties of this race might be best entrusted to University men themselves.

As to the rowing of the two crews, it bore out our anticipations of Friday. Well though Cambridge rowed, when we consider that they were the weaker crew, we do not think that any Cantab who saw the race from the umpire's boat will deny that his men were suffering a gallant but inevitable defeat, which must have so resulted had not Oxford been suddenly crippled at the last by the breaking of bow's oar. Of that oar we can say that an examination shows it to be cracked across in two different directions; the button is torn off, and the oar is held together by part of the unruptured fibres of wood, and by the leather, which is nailed more below the fracture. The oar is jointed by the fracture like an elbow. This direction of one of the fractures is transverse, of the other longitudinal. That which is transverse is from behind. This seems to imply that it was caused by being caught in the water, or by a crab. At the same time the other fracture in another direction makes it very possible that the oar may have first cracked longitudinally in the stroke, and so have become unmanageable, and thus not be got out in time (in its sprung state) a crab followed, and added the further fracture from behind. The sound of the cracks and the crab were so simultaneous that it is hard to say which came first. The Oxford bow never feathered the least under water, so that he was not a likely subject to catch a crab gratuitously, though the best oarsmen do so sometimes. The crew at the moment were going steadily and were not at all to pieces. The oar is still capable of bearing more strain in the exact direction of the stroke, but it is jointed behind and across, so that it would double up when returned against the wind, and go into the water like a dog's hind leg. With such an oar it is quite intelligible that it was impossible to do more with safety than to try to keep it clear of the water, and not to incommode the other seven men. The styles of the crews we have commented upon before. The *forte* of Cambridge lay in their slide, and the best points of Oxford were their long body swing, their clean feather, and lively recovery. Their sliding was not good: some of them slid too soon, and they used slides only eight inches in length, which was waste of power. Cambridge feathered foul, recovered badly, and were deficient in swing of bodies; but their good sliding was their saving clause. Each club may well take a lesson from the other. As individual oarsmen, we can commend stroke and No. 7 in the Oxford boat for style and strength combined; they were the making of the crew. Nos. 6, 5, and 3 also rowed well. No. 4 was strong and hardworking, and with more attention to his slide would make a fine man another year. No. 2 worked hard, but not in quite such good style as last year. Bow was good in style, and rowed very hard for his size. The Cambridge stroke was livelier than he was last year, and worked well. No. 7 was the pride of the boat for genuine good work. No. 6 was a first-rate man, stylish as well as strong. No. 5 was very good, but of course is a lighter man than the two last named. No. 5 is an improved man, and rowed very creditably. No. 4 was better in practice than he was last year, but in the race he got very tired at the end of the two miles, and was out of time against the wind. No. 3 rowed well till he met the wind, then he got wild. Bow was good for his size; another year we may see him come on like what his brother was for strength. The steering of the race was does under especial difficulties; both boats were very "combered," with a strong tendency to run up into the wind. The wind blew from different directions and with varying force during the race and only those who have steered a racing boat in a wind can realise the difficulties of such a day. Even a Tottenham would have found his task awkward. Davis was the better of the two; but the Oxford coxswain, except in the rank sheers against Cambridge, kept on the whole a good course. We commend both for their anxiety to avoid fouling, and Davis especially for his forbearance on one occasion at Chiswick.

After the race both crews returned to Putney in the steam launch belonging to the Thames Conservancy, and in the evening along with their friends and such "old blues" as liked to attend, dined at St James' Hall, Mr R. Lewis Lloyd in the chair. Mr Lloyd rowed in the races of 1856, '57, '58, and '59, and also in the Cambridge eight that won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley in 1858.

At Cambridge the result was awaited with the most intense excitement, and a very large crowd of the towns people assembled in front of the Town Hall in anticipation of the first message. When the news came that Oxford had won there was great dissatisfaction, and a universal expression of disbelief. Subsequent communications came raising doubts as to the victory of the dark blues, and there was hearty applause when the first intelligence of a dead heat was confirmed by later telegrams.

We append the list of results of University races since the commencement:—

| Year | Place. | Winner. | Time. | Won by |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1829 | Henley, 2m 2fur....... | Oxford | 14m 30s | easy |
| 1836 | Westminster to Putney | Cambridge | 36m 0s | 1min |
| 1839 | Westminster to Putney | Cambridge | 31m 0s | 1min 45sec |
| 1840 | Westminster to Putney | Cambridge | 29m 30s | ¾ length |
| 1841 | Westminster to Putney | Cambridge | 32m 30s | 1min 4sec |
| 1842 | Westminster to Putney | Oxford | 30m 45s | 13sec |
| 1845 | Putney to Mortlake... | Cambridge | 23m 30s | 30sec |
| 1846* | Mortlake to Putney... | Cambridge | 21m 5s | two lengths |
| 1849 | Putney to Mortlake... | Cambridge | 22m 0s | four lengths |
| 1849 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | ... | foul |
| 1852 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 21m 36s | 27sec |
| 1854 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 25m 29s | 11 strokes |
| 1856† | Barker's rails to Putney | Cambridge | 25m 50s | half length |
| 1857‡ | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 22m 5s | 35sec |
| 1858 | Putney to Mortlake... | Cambridge | 21m 23s | 22sec |
| 1859 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 24m 40s | Camb. sank |
| 1860 | Putney to Mortlake... | Cambridge | 26m 0s | one length |
| 1861 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 23m 30s | 48sec |
| 1862 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 24m 40s | 30sec |
| 1863† | Barker's rails to Putney | Oxford | 23m 5s | 42sec |
| 1864 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 21m 48s | 23sec |
| 1865 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 21m 23s | 13sec |
| 1866 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 25m 35s | 3 lengths |
| 1867 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 22m 40s | half length |
| 1868 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 20m 56s | six lengths |
| 1869 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 20m 5s | three lengths |
| 1870 | Putney to Mortlake... | Cambridge | 22m 4s | 1½ lengths |
| 1871 | Putney to Mortlake... | Cambridge | 23m 5s | [illegible] |
| 1872 | Putney to Mortlake... | Cambridge | 21m 15s | two lengths |
| 1873§ | Putney to Mortlake... | Cambridge | 19m 35s | three lengths |
| 1874 | Putney to Mortlake... | Cambridge | 22m 35s | [illegible] |
| 1875 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford | 22m 2s | [illegible] |
| 1876 | Putney to Mortlake... | Cambridge | 20m 19s | easily |
| 1877 | Putney to Mortlake... | Oxford<br>Cambridge | 24m 6½s | dead heat |

* This was the first race rowed in outrigged eights.
† These races were rowed from Barker's Rails to Putney, 1,200 yards more than the usual course.
‡ This was the first race rowed in keelless boats.
§ Sliding seats first used in these races.
The times since 1867 have been taken by Benson's chronograph.

The Correspondent of the London *Standard* expressed an opinion that the Cambridge crew laboured under a disadvantage on account of the bad steering qualities of their boat which he said required the constant use of the rudder to keep her straight. The boat was one built by Messrs. Swaddle and Winship.

## ATHLETIC MEN AND ANIMALS.

AFTER the University boat-race great numbers of the spectators, interested in outdoor sports and exercises, remained in the neighbourhood of the river-side, and in the afternoon there was a large gathering of them at the Lilliebridge Grounds, West Brompton. Here they witnessed a series of novel and peculiar exhibitions in various contests of strength, under the most unusual circumstances, which had a very whimsical effect, the principal attraction being a tug of war between an elephant and fifty men. Shortly after noon the first event on the programme was a ten-mile race between D. Stanton on a bicycle, and J. Beaven, of Camberwell, on foot. The latter received a start of twenty-four minutes, and by keeping up in front all the way, eventually won by a quarter of a mile. No time was taken. A one mile walking-race, between an elephant and J. Miles, afforded the spectators much amusement, and in the end resulted in a victory for the biped by sixty yards, the time being 8 min. The dogs racing resulted as follows:—Lady Golightly beat Flamflower, Venus beat Diana, and Lady Golightly beat Venus, and won. A mile race between a donkey and a couple of camels that was included in the programme was, in consequence of the stubbornness of the camels, who rushed wildly all over the ground, never decided. A two-mile match between J. Keen, champion bicyclist, and Mr. Hodgkin's celebrated trotter Queen of the Turf, late Lady Moscow, was won by the bicyclist, who led all the way and passed the post a winner by one hundred years, in 6 min.' 31 3-5 sec. Several tugs-of-war competitions were held between teams of twenty men belonging to the Goldstream Guards, and then thirty-four of the strongest men were pitted against a team of powerful cart-horses, and, after some good pulling, the horses were drawn over the line. Adding another half-dozen man and another horse, the balance of strength was then in favour of the quadrupeds. The event of the day was then decided—a trial of strength between fifty men of the Coldstreams, and one of Messrs. Sangers' large

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elephants. A couple of thick ropes were attached to the huge animal by a stout leathern collar round his neck. The men took up their stations behind the elephant, and commenced hauling at the ropes; whilst, in order to induce the elephant to exert his powers of resistance, loaves of bread were held just within his reach, and he was allowed to eat several. The tug lasted for about four minutes, the elephant, having a good foothold, remaining almost immovable, bellowing, however, the whole most lustily. At last the huge creature began to tire, and was dragged slowly backwards over the line. The elephant, in fact, did not seem either to like or understand his task.

## REORGANISATION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

A General Order reorganising the Artillery will be issued on the 1st of April, but the changes are not to take effect till the 1st of July, by which time all necessary measures will be completed, not only in England but in the colonies and India. Meanwhile, such alterations as the new system requires will be gradually coming into force, and in three months the transition will be complete, without shock and without inconvenience. An organisation which has existed for eighteen years will have imperceptibly merged into a simpler and more practical order of things. Not that we for a moment suppose that the new regulation is final: it is manifestly only an intermediate step to a far better system, to which there is unfortunately a powerful opposition that cannot yet be overcome.

Let us briefly run back over the past, in order to explain our meaning. If we glance at the period between the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, we find a Royal Regiment of Artillery, consisting of one brigade of Horse Artillery, and a number of battalions, each of which contained field batteries and companies of garrison artillery. Each of these battalions had its head-quarters at Woolwich; its batteries being distributed throughout the world. A battery was to-day a field, to-morrow a garrison battery. Men were enlisted as "gunners and drivers," and were supposed to be equally good at moving a 68-pounder in a fortress, or grooming and driving horses in the field. And in order to make every body fit for everything, no one was left permanently at any one kind of work. Material and equipment were simpler then than now, or the artillerymen, officers and men, would have been Jacks-of-all-trades and masters of none.

In 1858 the first step was taken towards a better system. Gunners were separated from drivers, and enlistment for the two duties was made distinct. A year later the practice of charging garrison into field batteries and back again was abolished, and certain batteries became permanently field others garrison artillery In April, 1859, the battalion organisation was abolished, and brigades were formed—field being distinct from garrison brigades. Men and non-commissioned officers remained throughout their service in field or garrison artillery; but the officers are to this day liable to be moved on promotion from one to another service. An officer, who has spent all his subaltern's service in field and horse artillery may be sent as a captain to mount heavy guns in a fort in the Medway; or an officer who in his 20 years of service has only dealt with garrison guns may fall, as a major, into command of a field battery, knowing nothing of horses or of drill. The new organisation about to be promulgated leaves this blot untouched.

The old battalion system that existed before 1859 had some very good points that were lost sight of or ignored in the change that was made that year. The battery was the unit of relief. The captain of a battery kept up a nominal connection with his battalion head-quarters at Woolwich, but was practically independent of them, and really subject only to the local commander of that district in which he was serving; there being a superior officer of artillery in each district, with lieutenant-colonels under him. The relief of batteries in any part of the world was perfectly simple; and wherever a battery went it found established a colonel commanding the district, knowing the various forts and barracks, material and stores, with his staff equally well informed, so that the incoming battery was at once instructed in the new work required of it. In fact, this district system, with reliefs by batteries, would have worked perfectly well if the whole Woolwich establishment, head-quarters of battalions, colonels and adjutants, had been swept off the face of the earth. All that these battalion head-quarter staffs did was to collect returns from the various batteries, which might just as well have gone direct to the Horse Guards, and to train recruits collected from the various districts, who might just as well have been trained in the districts where they were raised.

It was recognised in a General Order of April 1, 1859, that "the successive augmentations to the Royal Artillery have caused the assemblage at Woolwich of an unwieldy regimental staff;" but a grand opportunity was lost. Instead of abolishing this unwieldy staff in a body, and ordering officers commanding at home to recruit for the batteries in their districts and for a certain number abroad, and to send the returns of the batteries in their districts direct to the Horse Guards, thus preserving all the good points and discarding all the bad ones of the system, "her Majesty's Government, on the recommendation of H. R. H. the General Commanding-in-Chief, decided that the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery shall remain, as heretofore, at Woolwich; but that the staff of the battalions shall be distributed to the several districts and garrisons at home and abroad." The old battalions were christened "brigades," and their head-quarters were distributed all over the world. Reliefs were in future to be carried out by whole brigades. It is difficult to imagine anything more futile than this attempt to work like infantry regiments a service an essential condition of which is, in our scattered possessions, that batteries are dispersed and detached. First of all, the brigades were of unequal strength; and how could a brigade of six batteries relieve one of eight? When this had been solved at last by transfers and equalising strength, there remained such absurdities as a battery at St. Helena having its head-quarters at Mauritius, and a battery at Leith Fort its head-quarters at Ballincollig. For eighteen years the system has struggled on, till the present Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery has had the courage to strike its death blow—not before it was needed. At this moment a battery at Devonport has its head-quarters at Aldershot; a battery at Hilsea its head-quarters at Newcastle; a battery at Bristol its head-quarters at Colchester. In India it is far worse. A brigade, with its head-quarters at Kirkee, has batteries at Secunderabad, Kurrachee, Trichinopoly and Bangalore. Detached batteries derive no advantage from their distant brigade head-quarters, which involve much useless expense, and have an insatiable appetite for returns.

Then, instead of distributing the recruits to the head-quarters of brigades or to districts, a great unwieldy depot brigade was formed, with horse and field batteries at Woolwich and garrison batteries at Sheerness. Hundreds of recruits were gathered together at these two stations, perhaps the worst in England (certainly Woolwhich is so) for recruits, scantity offered with non-commissioned officers invalided from abroad. The depot brigade became a far more unwieldy mass than even the old battalion detachments had been, and it is a marvel that it never brought disgrace upon the artillery. If it were only for sweeping away this wretched mistake, the Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery would deserve a statue on Woolwich-common.

The General Order to be issued on 1st April comes far nearer to the pure system of battery units and district commands than any organization which the artillery has yet enjoyed. Nominally the regiment will be divided into three horse, six field, and five garrison brigades; each horse brigade containing ten, each field brigade fourteen, and each garrison brigade eighteen batteries. The head-quarters of all the brigades will be localised in the United Kingdom, and wherever the batteries of any brigade may be stationed they will have to send certain monthly returns to their head-quarters. There will thus be the same nominal and unnecessary connection between batteries and a fixed head-quarters in England that there was in the old system that existed before 1859, and which now exists. But with this exception, which is solely due to a powerful opposition to the abolition of the word 'brigade,' the system is the pure district command and battery unit system. Foreign reliefs are to be carried out by batteries, by roster. Each district at home will be under a colonel who will also have the administrative command of the brigade located at his station. In larger districts he will have a brigade major, and he will be responsible for everything connected with the artillery within his own district, both *personnel* and *materiel*, and on all matters of interior economy he will communicate direct with the Adjutant-General. All batteries in any district will, for all purposes, be wholly under the command of the officer commanding such district, furnishing to their own brigade head-quarters such returns only as are necessary to keep up the records of the brigade at head-quarters. Batteries will correspond direct with departments on questions of clothing, battery stores, and pay. Colonels commanding districts will be assisted by lieutenant-colonels and the tenure of office of both colonels and lieutenant-colonels will be for five years. Abroad, both in India and the Colonies, the existing brigade staff will be abolished, the local duties being performed by such active staff as may be necessary at each station India will be parcelled out into districts under colonels, with district adjutants assisted by lieutenant-colonels.

The existing depot brigade disappears. In its place each of the three horse, six field, and five garrison brigades will have a depot battery permanently located at its head-quarters. These depot batteries will train all recruits posted to them, furnish all drafts intended for the batteries of their respective brigades serving abroad, receive all invalids and men sent home from foreign stations for discharge, and, in short, perform all the duties pertaining to a depot for their respective brigades.

There is one exception only to the pure district system as regards commands; and that is Woolwich. Here there will be the head-quarters of two field and one horse brigade, and therefore three full colonels. But we trust that the day is not far distant when that powerful opposition to the abolition of brigades of which we have spoken will be removed, and when Woolwich, like the other artillery head-quarter stations, will be an artillery district command under a Brigadier General. The beauty of the new organisation is that if the word brigade were to disappear, this alteration alone would be necessary; and the only change involved, that batteries would be relieved of sending in certain unnecessary returns. The new scheme is, as we said in our first paragraph, manifestly an intermediate step to the pure system of district commands and battery units. We hope ere long to see this system follow; and, at the same time, the Royal Artillery no longer treated as pariahs who are unfit for appointments on the general staff of the Army or to general officers' commands. Our attention is called by a contemporary to the fact that no artillery or engineer officer has, under the existing *regime*, ever been appointed to any of the three chief staff appointments of the Army, viz., Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, or Military Secretary, or to any general officer's command in the United Kingdom, except Woolwich. We may add that, except the pure artillery and engineer appointments at head-quarters, and one minor staff appointment in Ireland, no artillery or engineer officer is employed on the Adjutant-General's staff, and not a single one in the Quartermaster-General's staff throughout the whole of the districts of the United Kingdom. The Royal Artillery is an important branch of our military service, and we are surprised that the War Minister has never been asked in Parliament what is the reason for its exclusion from a fair share of general officers' commands and employment on the general staff

## A MUSLIM ESTIMATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A well-digested article in the Arabic *al-Jawaib* of the 15th March, after a detailed description of the Conference at Constantinople, its origin and constitution, progress and retrocession, insists, for reasons apparently well known to the editor, and based on his extensive knowledge of Muslim feeling more especially as entertained in India, that England has never swerved from its policy, having maintained throughout the inviolability of the Treaty of Paris. The article goes on to say:—

Whoever ventures to believe that the British had deceived the Ottoman Government, or that it has sought to humiliate it, or that it has treated it harshly is greatly at fault. What Great Britain aims at is to induce the Porte to reform the administration of the empire and to dispense equal justice to all its subjects in order that Russia may have no plausible pretext against it. It is our fervent wish that our Muslim brethren in the East and West should be convinced on these points—that the English Government is eminently just and upright, adheres to its treaty engagements, fulfils its obligations, stands by its friends, sympathizes with the harassed, protects the oppressed, and aids the hapless. Its absorbing aspiration, moreover, is to promote human welfare, and to extend the benefits of useful knowledge throughout the world. No other European nation possesses laws more equitable, none whose advancement in the arts and sciences is comparable with that of the British. Only fancy that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent, appeared before a court of justice, like any other subject, in a famous lawsuit. On another occasion one of the rabble in Ireland dared to assault her Majesty Queen Victoria, as she stepped out of her carriage. On his own confession the culprit was convicted of the offence, and having been humanely regarded as a madman, was merely sentenced to confinement in a lunatic asylum. Further, from the date of her accession down to the present time not a whisper has been heard attributing wrong to this pattern Sovereign, whereas writers everywhere have concurred in attributing to her the noble qualities of exalted virtue and benevolence. Four years ago, moreover, a man was seized supposed to be the notorious Nana Sahib, the greatest enemy of the British rule during the mutiny of 1857. When brought before the tribunal of justice some witnesses testified that he was the rebel; others that he only resembled him. The result was that the accused was dismissed, for the judge, acting upon the maxim of our sacred traditions, set aside the prescribed punishment on account of dubious circumstances. Then when three years ago the famine prevailed in India the Government at Calcutta came forward to aid the stricken inhabitants, and expended no less a sum than nine millions sterling in the benevolent enterprise, besides engaging hundreds of thousands on useful works. [Here the article goes into a detailed account of the expenditure of the different local Indian Governments on this and other occasions up to the present day.] Nor has the liberality of the British been confined to their own subjects. During the late war between Germany and France they sent large supplies of clothing, bedding, and other necessaries to the distressed French. In like manner they, more recently, sent abundant relief to the famine-stricken people of Anatolia; and, lastly, to the destitute Bulgarians and to the sick and wounded of the Ottoman army, to say nothing of the numerous institutions which they support in their own and other lands for the solace of the poor and needy, besides providing gratuitous medical aid for the sick and diseased. In fact, no afflictive visitation befalls the world without their efforts being forthcoming to relieve it. Without controversy, the English are indeed a great people, endowed with preeminent qualities and expansive virtues possessing an equitable and stable Constitution, under which great and small, rich and poor, the noble and the mean, the governors and the governed, are all on the same level. If any defects are attributable to this magnanimous and exalted nation, it is only because perfection can be ascribed to God alone.

The *al Jawaib* of the same date notifies that the editor, owing to press of work, cannot undertake the receipt and transmission of contributions to the sick and wounded of the Ottoman army. The proper office for such contributions is at the Seraskarate of the Sublime Porte.

## THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE AND THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

(*Manchester Guardian, March* 28.)

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Central Committee of the Associated Committees of Employers and Workmen, representing the public meetings held in the cotton manufacturing districts to secure the abolition of the Indian import duties, was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Peter-street, in this city. Mr. R. R. Jackson (Blackburn) presided, and there was a numerous attendance.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that that meeting represented the employers and workmen of the cotton textile districts, and they had met to examine their position with reference to the repeal of the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarns, and to pass a series of resolutions showing what their views were upon the subject. Late in 1874 an interview took place between the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Secretary of State for India. Lord Salisbury then showed that he was favourable, when a suitable opportunity arose, to the removal of those duties, and he acknowledged that they were wrong and indefensible in principle. He held the same language in Manchester in November, 1875, and he addressed a despatch to the Viceroy of India, in which he enunciated the same policy, pointed out the manner in which he thought his design should be carried out, and threw out a suggestion that a portion of the duty should be remitted one year and another portion another year, so that in a given series of years it should be entirely repealed. Those represented by that meeting sent a deputation to Lord Salisbury in November of last year, and His Lordship held precisely the same language at that time. He stated also that the duty could not be given up, so as to create a deficit in the Indian revenue, or so as to cause the necessity of imposing some new tax upon the Indian people. They thought that such a promise would have secured to them the repeal of the duty as soon as a surplus was shown in the Indian revenue. No one present doubted that Lord Salisbury really intended to give effect to his statesmanlike policy, and no one doubted that he had energy and determination enough to make his will prevail—(hear, hear)—but such had been the obstructions thrown in his way from various quarters—some of an open character, some of a secret and sinister character, and some of a disingenious character—that, notwithstanding the will of the Secretary of State for India, they were in the same position as when he first acknowledged that those duties were wrong in principle two years ago. It might not, perhaps, be out of place that he (the Chairman) should state some of the difficulties which had crossed his path. The Legislative Council of India seemed to be actuated by a firm determination to retain those duties, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which was in favour of their repeal when they were not protective, was against their repeal now that they had become protective, and in that manner acted with the Bombay Manufacturers and Spinners' Association, which he thought was certainly a sad thing in the history of a Chamber of Commerce in these free trade days. (Applause.) But a still more serious obstruction was set in the way of the success of their efforts. The opposition of the Legislative Council of India, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Bombay Spinners and Manufacturer's Association would perhaps not have been sufficient had it not been for the fact that two eminent men who had been Secretaries of State for India and had held Cabinet offices under a Liberal Government had chosen to raise their voices in the House of Lords against the measure of free trade which was demanded. There could be no doubt that the idea which had prevailed in Parliament that the Liberal party, as a great party, was opposed to the repeal of the duties, had been a great difficulty in the way of the efforts of those who represented the views of that meeting; but he was happy to say that the conclusion drawn upon the subject by the Duke of Argyll and Lord Halifax with reference to the policy of the party of which they were members was the wrong conclusion, and that in the forthcoming debate the policy advocated by that meeting would be supported by men of eminence connected with both of the great political parties. (Applause.) They had therefore made a great advance upon the position they held last year. But there was a difficulty in the way of Lord Salisbury, arising from the conditions which he had attached to his mode of removing the duties, which could not be overcome except by the adoption on his part of a new policy, a policy to the effect that the duty should be removed—(applause)—irrespective of the state of the Indian revenue. He (the Chairman) said that advisedly, because those present who joined the deputation to Lord Salisbury were aware that last year they were promised a repeal of the duties as soon as the state of the revenue would allow. They had now the closed accounts for the year 1675-76—Lord Salisbury had then before him only the budget account, which excluded all famine expenditure, for none was estimated for,—and they showed a surplus of £506,000. No doubt he thought that out of a surplus of £506,000, which might or might not be realised, he could not promise to give up anything to them; but about the third month in the year the budget estimates for the year were before the public, and they showed a largely increased surplus, laying aside the famine expenditure, of nearly £2,000,000. They had now by the last telegram from India the closed accounts for the year, and they showed a surplus, leaving out the famine expenditure, of £2,265,000—(applause),—and over and above the cost of the famine of £1,669.000; so that, according to the promise given by Lord Salisbury, the closed accounts of the year 1875-6 justified that meeting in demanding the repeal of the duties. (Applause.) They might ask why nothing was done. Owing to the peculiar manner in which Indian accounts were set before the public, Lord Salisbury had before him another budget estimate which was for the year 1876-7 and that showed a surplus of only £144,000. Lord Salisbury might say therefore, "In the current year for which we have no closed accounts, or for which we have no Financial Minister of India's statement," we show a surplus so insignificant that it may readily be turned into a deficit." We had now, however, by the last telegram from India, a regular estimate, which, laying aside the famine expenditure, showed a surplus of £624,800, so that the budget estimate had increased by about £500,000, and the probability was that when the final accounts were closed £1,000,000 more might have to be added to the account. Looking to the year 1874-5, the budget estimate of that year showed a deficiency of £1,388,000, while the closed accounts showed a surplus of £319,000. (Hear, hear.) There was a difference of nearly one and three quarter million between the budget estimate and the closed accounts of that year. Under the circumstances it was utterly impossible to ascertain what the actual state of the Indian revenue was at any particular time, and if they ever wished to get rid of these duties they could only do so by insisting that they should be repealed forthwith because they were unjustifiable and protective, helped to transfer an important English industry to India, and because statesmen of all political parties had agreed to condemn protective duties of every character whenever they approached within their reach. In addition to the budget account, they had the statement of the policy which General Strachey recommended to the Legislative Council of India. He purposed to transfer from the account of ordinary expenditure £1,200,000 to the of the ordinary revenue of the country, and he meant to divide the account of ordinary expenditure year by year into two. He meant to divide that portion of the extraordinary expenditure which was purely and simply expenditure upon railways and canals into what he might choose to style profitable and unprofitable; to borrow money to pay for the profitable expenditure, and to devote the ordinary revenue to what was unprofitable. He (the Chairman) could conceive no scheme better calculated to give them an imaginary Indian finance. (Applause.) About £100,000,000 seemed to have been spent upon Indian railways, and the revenue derived from that expenditure was 3¾ per cent. He asked whether property which returned 3¾ per cent. should be regarded in the same light as money spent upon the payment of soldiers or upon the support of those suffering from famine; whether it should be regarded as simply waste and not as a national asset? In this country we had spent £630,000,000 in railways, which expenditure gave a return of nearly 4½ per cent.; and if they were to estimate the value of that property from the price at which its shares now stood in the share list, they would probably find that it was worth £800,000,000. He thought that if the owners of that property were to be told that they should strike out of their ledgers the value it represented and regard it as so much waste, they would say the proposition was altogether preposterous. The fact was that the value of the Indian Railways was a growing value; and he had no doubt whatever that, as they were adequately and wisely managed, they would return a very satisfactory dividend and pay well the owners of the property and the Government of India. He thought, therefore, that it was perfectly absurd and preposterous that the railways and canals should be built out of the revenue and that the Lancashire cotton industry should be deprived of the relief to which it was entitled in order to pay for those Indian works. (Applause.) With reference to the famine charges of India, he thought, the right course to pursue would be that Indian statesmen should ascertain by their experience the annual amount that would provide the means of paying for the relief of Indian famine, and then that they should levy a tax upon the property and wealth of India of sufficient magnitude to relieve that species of distress. He thought it could not be expected that the people of England, who relieved their own poor and met their own difficulties, should be content to have their trade obstructed with a view to the relief of Indian famine. The surplus of the last three years would not be over-estimated at £3,817,000; and they were entitled to demand that, with a surplus over and above the famine expenditure and the construction of railways and bridges of £3,817,000, the promises made by Lord Salisbury should be fulfilled, and to insist that the duties should be repealed. (Applause.)

Mr. R. Haworth moved—"That this meeting, although lamenting the distress of our Indian fellow-subjects, and the strain upon the revenue of India caused by the famine, does not accept these facts or any other Indian financial exigency as a justification for the continuance of a protective duty injurious alike to the Indian population and to the cotton trade of Great Britain." He said things had been so managed as to always show a financial necessity for the maintenance of the duty, but it had continued long after that financial necessity had ceased to exist. (Applause.) Had there been a sincere and honest desire on the part of the Legislative Council of India to repeal it, such a step could have been taken without the slightest difficulty long since. There seemed, however, to be a fixed determination on their part to retain it as long as possible, and in that course they had been somewhat strengthened by the action pursued by the two noblemen referred to by the Chairman, and unfortunately by some members of the House of Commons from whom better things might have been expected. (Applause.)

Mr W. Kilner (chairman of the North-east Lancashire Operative Spinners' Association) seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. Alderman Hutchinson (Blackburn), and passed.

Mr. E. Birley (Preston) moved—"That if India is to face occasional expenditure from such purely Indian incidents as famine or disturbance in the value of her metallic currency, the legitimate remedy is to be found in such a readjustment of Indian taxation as shall throw these burthens of Indian rule upon the Indian people, and not upon the industrious population of England."

Mr. W. Leigh (treasurer of the Associated Federation of Cotton Operatives of Lancashire) seconded the motion. It was supported by Mr. J. S. Grimshaw (Accrington), and passed.

Mr. Alderman Walthew (Stockport) moved—"That as the Indian budget of Sir John Strachey owns, setting aside famine expenditure, a largely realised and partly estimated surplus of revenue over expenditure for the three years 1875-6 to 1877-8 of £3,817,761, and as it is not just that the cost of Indian famine relief should be met by an impost which has the double effect of discouraging the cotton trade of England and stimulating the rival factory industry of India, the time has come for the fulfilment of Lord Salisbury's promise that the first Indian surplus should be devoted to the repeal of Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarns." He said they would find it necessary, whether they liked it or not, to say to the party in power, "You must make up your minds to repeal these duties, which are destroying the coarse trade of Lancashire, or you must make up your minds to go out of office, no matter to what party you belong, and leave it to others to carry out the promises made." If they maintained the position they had maintained for the last two years—a kind of passive, waiting and expecting position—nothing would be done.

Mr. T. Banks (secretary to the Preston Cotton Spinners' association) seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. E. Walmsley (Stockport), and passed.

Mr. R. S. Buckley (Mosley) moved—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Birley, Mr. Sidebottom, and Mr. Briggs for the able speeches they made in defence of our interest during the House of Commons debates on the Indian Budget last year; and to Mr. Birley for having again given notice of a motion intended to procure the repeal of the Indian import duty on cotton goods."

The Chairman explained that several other members, including Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., were desirous of speaking upon the question, but were unable to do so.—The resolution was seconded by Mr. T. Birtwistle (the secretary to the Weavers' Society for East Lancashire), and adopted.

On the motion of Mr. T. S. Ashton, seconded by Mr. T. Fenton (Blackburn), a vote of thanks was passed to the press for the assistance they had rendered in furthering the views of the Associated Committee.

It was also decided to again send a deputation to Lord Salisbury; and a petition which had been drawn up embodying the views of the meeting was signed by those present.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..........£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

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INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

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A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

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*Capital Paid up—£1,500,000.*
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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on it Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

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ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
,, 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 ,,

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By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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| | | |
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| BOMBAY | PENANG. | MANILLA. |
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| RANGOON. | HONGKONG. | |

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Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows:—

6 months' notice .......... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,, .......... 5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

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The Rangoon Medical Hall.

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*With a New Coloured Map.*

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following:—

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| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher and Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co. |
| Allahabad | Kellner & Co. |
| Bhosawul | Railway Refreshment Room. |
| Calcutta | Wyman & Co. |
| Ceylon (Colombo) | "Ceylon Observer" Office. |
| Deolalee | Cursetjee Dossabhoy. |
| Jubbulpore | Kelner and Co. |
| London | G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. [illegible]de Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C. |
| Madras | Higginbotham & Co., and Railway Station, Raichore. |
| Ootacamund | "Neilgherry Courier" Office. |
| Poona | Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co., and Rosa Family Hotel. |
| Shahabad | Refreshment Room. |
| Secunderabad | Cursetjee and Co. |

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Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

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| CASK, containing 8 dozen Pints | Rs. | 16 | 0 |
| ,, ,, 6 ,, Quarts | ,, | 18 | 0 |
| ,, ,, 4 ,, ,, | ,, | 13 | 0 |

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Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

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highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open Face.

In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600.
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Silver..........Rs. 90

2nd April, 1877.

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| | Rs. | a. |
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| The Duke, New low Round Crown | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto Extra Quality | 8 | 0 |
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| Ditto ditto Round Crown | 8 | 0 |
| Soft Black Felt, Round Crown | 8 | 0 |
| Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown | 8 | 0 |
| Drab Felt, ditto ditto | 8 | 0 |
| Soft Crown, Black and Drab | 7 | 8 |
| Drab Soft High Crown | 8 | 0 |
| Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats | 8 | 0 |
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| Gilt Chin Chains | 6 | 0 |
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| Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets | 13 | 8 |
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*LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.*

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and
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Per 1,000, Rs. 90.—Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

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| Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do. | ,, 330 |
| Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. | ,, 290 |
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SPECIALTY.

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| 1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance | Rs. 150, 145 and 140 |
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| Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches | ,, 50 |
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THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, February 1877.

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PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

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WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, can not be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsapariolla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Prepared only by.
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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